EPT. 30, 1865

COMPANY (Limited) TEM. Incorporated by Act of plus £5'0 000. Central Offices, Dauglish B.q., Secretary.

Absolutely Pure, and quality, ground at the Com-

Recommended by the as the best of all food for in-alld, and the dyspeptic.

the Working Man, is

SUPPLIED of the USEHOLD, made of

OWN. or whole MEAL

OT PASTRY and PUD-ERATED BREAD COMPANY or those purposes, ground and

secme and nutri lous Sold at 8id., 6id., a: d ij l. ezob. An

SOLD Wholesale and

EAD COMPANY re-to see that three tradesmen who conted Broad deliver it new and

DED AT NICK, 1865-NT SELF-MILKING Price 10s. Electro plated, £1 to T. BARLAND, 16 Noriolk-

YS .- Roars of Laughals go through their everace-and, from 10 till 6. The pair LARKE and CO, 252, Strand.

I'S LOZENGES, or

TISM .- The excruci-

IFIER-HALSE'S

DRIA D'P CANOLES.

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HISKEY . COGNAC COLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the mild, mellow, delicious, and very

PATENT STABOH,

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ing finer can be produced. Their rine" are the qualities particularly

FEE IN ONE MINUTE. ENCE OF COFFEE,

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Arranted to keep good in any climate

TEA 8s. 4d. PER POUND. AND CO.'S TEAS
BEST AND CHEAFEST.
B-STERRE, CITY, LORDOF
S, post-tree. Toos carriage free.

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the Only True Bread, Made in Close and Air-mechinery, by which the ex-be bakers is rendered unseces-are entirely remotied.

LLUSTRATED NED NEWS:

John Dichs 313 Steamer

No. 121.—Vol. III. NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865. LONDON,

ONE PENNY.

PHEASANT SHOOTING.

PHEASANT SHOOTING.

This favourite shooting commenced on Monday last, the last of October this year falling on Sunday. We understand that the birds are very plentiful.

The pheasant is not a long-lived bird; but it is probable the period of existence assigned to it by some writers, namely, six or seven years, is too short. The wholesomeness of its flesh was proverbial among the old physicians; it is of a high flavour and alkalescent quality, and in perfection during antum. A young pheasant very fat is reckened an exquisite dainty. In a wild state, the hen lays from eighteen to twenty leggs in a season, but seldom more than ten in a state of confinement. Pheasants are not to be tamed by domestication, like other fowls; nor is the flesh of those brought up in the house in any degree comparable to that of the wild pheasant: thence they are bred at home either merely for show, or for the purpose of replenishing the proprietor's grounds, both with regard to number or particular varieties. However good nursing mothers in a wild state, pheasant hens are far otherwise in the house, whence their eggs are always hatched at home by the common hen—generally, at present, by the smooth-legged bantam.

the natural nest of the pheasant is composed of dry grass and leaves, which being provided for her in confinement she will sometimes properly dispose. The cook is bold, voracious, and cruel. Pheasants have been seen preying upon a dead carcate, in company

with carrion crows; and it has been said that they will fall upon a diseased and weak companion of their own species, and devour it. They feed upon all hinds of forsects and vermin, like the peacote, and are said to be particularly greedy of toads, provided they be not too large to swallow; whereas, according to report, they will not touch the frog.

There are many varieties of pheasants of extraordinary beauty and brilliancy of coloure; in many gentlemen's woods there is a kind as white as snow, which will intermix with the common once. Many of the gold and sliver hinds, brought from China, are also kept in aviaries in this kingdom; the common pheasant is likewise a native of the East, and is the only one of its kind that has multiplied in our island. Pheasants are generally found in low wood, places, on the borders of plains, where they delight to sport; during the night they perion on the branches of trees. They are very shy birds, and do not associate together, except during the months of March and April, when the male seeks the female; they are then easily discoverable by the notice which they make in crowing and clapping their wings, which may be heard at some distance. The hen breeds on the ground like the particle, and lays from twelve to filteen eggs, which are smaller than those of the common hen; the young follow the mother as soon as they are freed from the shell. During the breeding season the cocks will sometimes it termix with the common here, and produce a hybrid breed, of which we have known several justances.

For shooting pheasan's it often becomes necessary to start very



THE FIRST OF OCTOBER.—PHEASANT SHOOTING.



12

Rotes of the Meek.

On Saturday an inquest was held by Mr. O. C. Lewis, Deouty Coroner for M. delleser, on the body of Sergeaut Thomas Hall, of the Boyal Artillery, who on the preceding morning was discovered to have committed suiced at Warley Barracks by hanging himself from one of the shelves in his room, while his sommades were at drill, at half-past six colock am. The evidence of Frederick Flower, who slopt in the same room with the deceased, was to the effect that at half-past six colock am. The evidence of Frederick Flower, who slopt in the same room with the deceased, was to the effect that at half-past six colock be had cocasion to go into the room and saw the deceased in his bed, but did not notice whether he was awake or not. Cerporal Thompsom was saleep in bed at the good of the room. Eleven men slept there. Witisses again left to go to his work and saw him no more alive. The deceased used to talk incoherently in his sleep, and appeared to be low-spirited, particularly during the few previous days and on the evenings before he committed the sot. William Thompsom, corporal, who was in the same room with the deceased, confirmed the evidence of the Friday morning, while it was yet dark he threw his boot at something, and witness thought he was talsing as usual. On witness waking at twenty minutes to seven o'clook he got up and saw decased suspended by a 'ed-strap from the end of one of the shelves in the room, on which the men lay their clothes. An starm was given, and two men came upstates said with him delws. Witness thought he was than the normal particular the same particular that the contract of the room of the shelves in the room, on which the men lay their clothes. An atarm was given and two men came upstates said with him delws. Witness thought he was the affected his brain, brought on by druk. He had alsoly received a letter informing him of the death of his brother. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary losanity." The deceased was of the 3rd battery of the Royal Artillery, a single man, and thirty sears of eg

The deceased was a larger and more powerful man than his brother.

On Sunday afternoon, as the two o'clock up train from Chatham to the Victoria terminus of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway was leaving the Bochester-bridge Station, a loaded revolver was fired at one of the carriages, two of the balls from which passed through the window of a first-class carriage in which Major W. H. Kerr, of the 2nd Depot Battalion, Chatham, was seated. At the moment before the balls passed through the compartment of the carriage Major Kerr had shifted his seat from one side of the carriage of the other. Whether or not the pistol was discharged designedly at Major Kerr cannot be positively stated, as the police have not yet succeeded in apprehending the parties who committed the outrage, but from the position of the train at the time, which at he moment had just passed out of the station, there is little doubt the revolver was discharged from one of the houses in Strood, which at that part of the line come close up to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

A REAL ENGLISH NORMAMAN — A story is just now circulating

A REAL ENGLISH NOBLEMAN—A story is just now circulating through the German newspapers which illustrates the continental idea of an English peer. Lord S——is, we are told, an amateur boxer, who prides himself upon his strength and dexterity in puglism. Dining one day with the great banker B——, Lord S——therd some stories of the growess of a farm labourer on the estate, and at once made a note of the man's aame and address. Next morning his lordship mounted his horse and rode off in search of the celebrated athlets. He found him digging in his garden. "May good fellow," said the peer, dismounting and pulling off his gloves, "I've heard a great deal of your strength and skill; let us have a light." The labourer looked at his visitor for a moment without speaking, and then suddenly grapping with him, flung him over the hedge, "I say, my good man," oried Lord S——as soon as he recovered his senses. "will you do me a favour?" "What, haven't you had enough yet?" exclaimed the labourer, sulkily. "Oh, yoz, as far as I am personally concerned, but please throw my horse over too."

as far as I am personally concerned, but please throw my horse over too."

A Candidate for Ordination.—Archdeacon Allen writes to the Guardian:—"I have had, during the present week, to advise the Bishop of Lichfield to reject two candidates for deacons orders who had received testimonials from St. Bees. One of them could not spell. The other, in answer to the question, 'What reasons have you for loving your Prayer-book, and for being attached to the English Church as distinct from Protestant dissenting comemunities?' wrote as follows:—'I pride myself of our Scriptural Prayer-book. I think th: it could not be improve at all I think it wild: be a great shame to shorten the service. By having a form of Prayers such as we have—we do not approach our Maker with vain repetitions. The On of England is truly protestant she indeed procests aget all erroneous doutines! Having repear-dly got written answers from the pupils of the National Schools in this neighbourhood to the first part of the foregoing question, I feel assured that so poor an answer as that which I have transcribed would not have been given by the well-isaght children of our cottagers."

Fareign Rews.

We read in the Scort :—"BLANCE.

We read in the Scort :—"BLANCE.

We read in the Scort :—"Blance cairwandy animated. The period of calling Jets and results having passed, the Court freely indisplet in all the pleasures of the willeglature. A small portion of the Beau monde of Paris is sissembled at the signal reading state of the Score in th

voted against him. He was defeated by a majority of about 800 shares."

The Fenians of New York are in a state of intense agitation. They revel in the idea that "old England" has become alarmed at list, and that she is taking measures to guard against the Fenians. The journals parade such announcements as the following, in large type, at the heads of their columns:—

"The Fenian Uprising—Astoniahment and alarm in Great Britaln—Here the work progresses—Fenians in Cork, Limerick, Deblin, Kerry, Tipperary, Kilsenny, Wexford, Wicklow, Olare, Kildare, Waterford—Fenianism in England—Fenianism showing itself in the Britaln Army—Subdivision of the organization—The Post-iffice as a medium of Fenianism."

Beime of the leading journals also publish letters from Cork, Dublus, and other places in Ireland, giving glaring accounts of the panic created, and the immense spread of the Fenian organization.

A New Orleans despatch of the 17th asys:—

"General Beauregard yesterday took the cath of allegiance, and will make application for pardon."

"General B-sarregard yesterday took the call not alseganous, and will make application for paradon."

FEMALE LABOUR IN AUSTRALIA.

The following letter, received by a lady in Plymouth from an old servent soor reident in South Australia, will be of interect by young women who are thinking of taking a vorsage thirther:—

"Madam—According to my promise I now lake the liberty to young women who are statisting of taking a vorsage thirther:—

"Madam—According to my promise I now lake the liberty to write the state of the prometric of the property of the capital and the state of they will be capital, who was a very not beat to the state of May. We had a very good vorsage, we had a little solkness, but no discuss; we had every condort we might expect; these was weaking on board wines a week, and service on conday meetings, conducted by the capitals, who was a very not gentlement. There was very good to be a week a was very not of case was weeking as lake, had we was the was on Leater leaving England. We had one fearful electra, that was on Leater leaving England. We had one fearful electra, that was on Leater leaving England. We had one fearful electra, that was on Leater leaving England. We had one fearful electra, that was on Leater leaving England. We had one fearful electra, that was on Leater leaving England. We had one fearful electra, that was on Leater leaving England. We had seven destine to the country of the state of the day whom the street were three England. The proposed of the capital electra, the was very not of the passage. We had a swing sealed in the capital electra, the was only to the capital electra, the was only to the capital electra, the was very not expected the place of the capital electra, the was very not expected the place of the capital electra the country of the capital electra the capital el

General Rews.

aw for the final abolition of slavery in the Portuguese possessions

American Paper.

THE CHOLERA AT ALEPPO

"Aleppo, Sept. 5.

"I write in the midst of general terror and confusion amongst the population of this city. The cholers, which, as I informed you, was brought hither on the 14 h of August by the Persian caravan, and which at the outset caused four or five deaths daily, has now taken a most deadly turn. For some time past the deaths averaged forty or fity a day, and now they have resched 250, a number of the consuls surpasses all power of description. All the Europeans have either fied or have shut themselves up in their houses in the strictest seclusion. The consuls have been the very first to set the bad example. The Austrian British, Spanish, and Danish consuls, as well as the regent of the consuls to of Italy—this last a native—have left the place, and closed their chanceries, while the others have retired into the receases of their dwellings, and refuse to see any one, on whatever pretence. This had naturally produced the worst possible effect on the public mind, and the terror has infected the Mussulman part of the population, many of the notables of which, as altogether contrary to their former habitudes, have either taken if gut, or have shut themselves up in their dwellings. The only oneal who remains at his post, and to some extent persists in the discharge of his duties, is the French. This functionary exerts himself for the relist of the distressed, and has been the means of giving assistance to several persons attacked by the epidemic, who would otherwise have perished; but he is alone, unassisted even by his own countrymen, who, like the rest, have all run away, or shut themselves up, deaf to all remonstrances. The governor, Surays Pachs, has placed himself in strict quarantine in his ountry bous, and sees no one; his example has been followed by the employes; the conak is deserted, and the kadi has left the town. The only persons who have done their duty under the calamity are, as I have

THE CHOLERA.

ANOTHER fatal case of Asiatic cholers has occurred in S. The unhappy victim was a highly respectable man. sixt of age, named Hanry Westoott, residing at No. 11, A race, Chapel. After a slight attack of diarrhou, exte two or three days, Dr. Beneratt was celled in on Thurst week, and he almost immediately cam's to the conclusions a case of Asiatic cholera. On the Friday the poor felio by Dr. Wiolin, M. E. O.S., medical officer of quarantin ampton; Professer Parkes, of Notley Hospital; and it medical officer of health; but, notwithstanding all could be rendered, he died at ten minutes to five on evening. The cause of death was certified by Dr. "Asiatic cholera," and we are informed by some of gentlemen named that every symptom of the genuiae f dreadful disease was present in this case—such as you ing, cramping in all the limbs, ricewater evacuatio cholerate voice, sunken eyes, and the peculiar shrivelled of the hands and extremities. This case, with the fact with premnitory symptoms are occurring, has been con by the authorities to the medical department of the Priv In connexion with this subject we have still greater nouncing that during the last few days there has been a of cholera at Sholing-common and at Bitterns, situat about four and two unites from Senthampton, both healt situate on a gravelly soil, abundandy supplied with gand on former visitations of this epidemic totally five attacks. They are strate on the south-castern side of licens. The two cases at Sholing-common have prove seven cases at Bitterns two bave proved fatal. The have been carried by Dr. Oaborns, who attended all is "cholera." There is also a marked prevalence of all the strategies and the province of the potential province of the p

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

At Sollies Pont the cholers broke on very suddenly, day evening week the sanitary state of the town was possible, and on the next Tuenday sixty cholers cases of which fitty-five proved fatal in thirty-six hours. The indefined from the infection in such numbers that seconding accounts "scarcely anybody was left in the piece but the field." Three surgeons had been sent by the Prefect from and ten convicts to bury the dead. Although the presvisitation in France is slight compared to what has beformer occasions, the panic in the south is unparalleled depopulated and so is La Seyne. The people fly without in many instances, where they are going to. Several depopulated and so is La Seyne. The people fly without in many instances, where they are going to. Several the north of France have given notice that they cannot get bills paid or protested in Marseilles or Toulon.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated Sept. 25, says:—"C been busy here during the last fortnight, and has ascer or two of the social ladder, carrying off a few violum seemded again to attack with greater virulence than swell classes, chiefly conviots. They have lost upwards of when one considers what alarm these deaths must cause it community, and how effectually they are shut out from the influence of social intercourse, it is not to be wonder they quickly succumb. More than once we have he deaths reported within twenty-four hours, and twenty-coursion. Altog-ther, the deaths amount to 380. This mortality in a population of 24,006 (including the garries of the deaths, and in excess of the daily rate, in 1834.

A SHARK CAUGHT IS A MACKEREL NET.—A rather ture was made early its other murning by a Deal made while fishing in the Morth Soa. The crew in hauling is concluded from the weight they had got a good haul; but astonishment and dismay, instead of a fine hand of many manufactured on deck proved to be a fine ap climen of the shark, a native of the Southern Seas. This monster is in length, and weight Sow. His sharkship was brought Hamgate for the purpose of exhibition, to reimburse the the boat, who loses not saily his freight of fish, but sustain to the net to the extent of £10.

SMOKERS—In the year 1841 the quantity of tobscoc con the United Kingdom was such as to average 13½ no per population. In the year 1851 it had risen to 110.0½ w. Beyond all Competition!—T. R. Willis, Maker and in Musical instruments. Extendient 127.

BEYOND ALL COMPETITION: 11—T. R. WILLIS, Maker and In Musical Instruments. Established 1833. The trade and amatpited with Harmonium Roods, Masical Strings, and all kinds o Lists free. 29, Minories, London.—[Advertisement.]

nitherto the stremous opponent of oratorios and conof ritualism in all its forms, has declared himself a
all services. In parish churches, indeed, they
warded by a severe discretion," but in cathedrale
implies it thinks they are quite free from danger,
in a dean "a new habit" has been "created in his
aless," he says, "I am greatly deceived, the conind is that the confort I have experienced in Divine
on not a little enhanced by the regular cadence,
and continuous monotone in which our prayers are

an has died at Parson Drove, near Wisbeach, of

an has died at Parson Drove, near Wisbeach, of illness of only a few hours.

y, died at Magdeburg, Prussis, Captain Calow, of ers, of a wound received in a duel. It was only duellists had fired fourteen balls that the captain, a breast, fell. It had been agreed beforehand that east should not quit the field alive. The name of Major Von Schack, of the Pomeranian Grenadiers. Prussis (says the Acenir National) is not the only treats with little ceremony any subject who is not been surpassed by his roy at brother of Wurtemberg, becribers to the royst theatre of Stuttgart, whose he right hand side, have all received notice to pass as the King will not have any persons opposite to clouging to the nobility. Previously, on the King's liber order was given; but a number of rich citizens betained seate on the privileged side, and by their d the rowal susceptibilities.

Lord Portarlington must be classed among the ter prophets—the equal alike of Zadkiel, Old Moore, la Drome. The worthy peer, late in August, issued mg his tenants not to despond, as, after a little more change would usher in one of the brightest and nears ever known. The terms of the circular were tate, and his lordship was gently chaffed for his weather wisdom beyond the pretensions of the most teorologists. The laugh, ho wover, was premature, on has been verified to the letter. truth in the statements relative to the Premier's "copied into some of the weakly newspapers from selective. We can state, on the best authority, that hindered Lord Palmerston from appearing at the had disappeared more than a week ago, and that eneral health is now so good that he has not, for a ared so vigorous, either in mind and body.—Record. of Lafayette has recently arrived in this country, which he was present at a political meeting in York Paper.

Portugal, when closing the Cortes, promises a strict a bolition of slavery in the Portuguese possessions recently arrived in this country.

THE CHOLERA AT ALEPPO

THE CHOLERA AT ALEPPO

the midst of general terror and confusion amongst of this city. The choiers, which, as I informed you, there on the 14th of August by the Persian carevan, the outset caused four or five deaths daily, has now take you and you and you are done time past the deaths averaged day, and now they have reached 250, a number let in such a place as Aleppo. The panic which preall power of description. All the Europeans have ave shut themselves up in their houses in the strictest of consule have been the very first to set the bad exterior. British, Spanish, and Danish consuls, as well it the consults of Italy—this last a native—have left desend their chanceries, while the others have retired as of their dwellings, and refuse to see any one, on some This had naturally produced the worst poshe public mind, and the terror has infected the Mustiff the population, many of the notables of which, trary to their former habitudes, have either taken shut themselves up in their dwellings. The only mains at his post, and to some extent persists in the adutes, is the French. This functionary exerts himself of the distressed and has been the means of giving everal persons attacked by the epidemic, who would a perished; but he is alone, unassisted even by his en, who, like the rest, have all run away, or shut, deaf to all remonstrances. The governor, Suraya cet himself in strict quarantine in his o ountry bouss, e; his example has been followed by the employar; deserted, and the kadi has left the town. The only are done their duty under the scalamity are as I have ced himself in strict quarantine in his country bouss, e; his example has been followed by the employes; escented, and the kadi has left the town. The only are done their duty under the calamity are, as I have not consul, M. Antoine Molicari, who deserves all evotion in the cause of the poorer violine, and Dr. nice. Upon their invitation, the bishops of the diffusion communities were sungesumed for the purpose of houlances in various quarters of the town, but nothing bishops contenting themselves by declaring that if d any money to give them they would undertake its amongst the most necessitions of their own communion."

THE STREET—On Monday, about four o'clock, a ser death in crossing from the front of the Mansion hill. It was a time of the day when the streets were sopile lawfung their places of business, and the event dail whe witnessed it. A thrilling shout was heard, ecople ran to the spot, but too late to avert the calacoman appeared to be about sixty years of age, and y dressed. She was unaccompanied by any one, and to every person who saw the acident She was the corner of Mansion Honse-street to the end of angerous place—and had nearly reached one of the corner of Mansion Honse-street to the end of angerous place—and had nearly reached one of the corner of Mansion Honse-street to the end of angerous place—and had nearly reached one of the cown by a van and run over, a wheel passing over nflicting frightful injuries. The van, which belonged, a spirit merchant, in Oxford street, was heavily no, and was in the sole charge of a boy of fifteen at a woman was taken up, bleeding profusely from the fing been placed in a cab, was conveyed to St. Barcepital in the care of a policeman with all speed, but a reaching the hospital.

DEGET THE RABBITS —A correspondent of the Western writes:—"Habbits by hundreds are dying in the the disorder is not allied to cattle plague, as some is reterable to the prevalence of the following eds of which the poor creatures have considerably uta virens, atrops beliadonns, and bryonia alba. The ass multiplied these plants exceedingly, and they have red in acundance in remote localities where rabbits of the prevalence of the following as multiplied these plants exceedingly, and they have red in acundance in remote localities where rabbits and they have a some the prevalence of the following as multiplied these plants accordingly and they have red in acundance in remote localities where rabbits and they have red in acundance in remote localities where rabbits and they have

ich in soundance in remote localities where re-lip barrow."

Exictous Health Responing invalid and infant's Foot the side yields thrice the nourisment of the best meat, and ourse, no or inconvenience Dyspepsia (indirestive). Cough, Asthma, Debility, Palpitation, Constiption Darrows, Nervous, and Stomaco complair's, and saves fifty times its cost in 80,000 cures summily. Du Barry and Co., 77. Regent-street, u time, 11b, 2s. 9.1.; 12.bs, 22s.; 24.bs., 40s. At all grocers.—

Oct. 7, 1865.]

THE CHOLEBA.

Another fatal case of Asistic cholers has occurred in Southampton The unhappy victim was a highly respectable man. sixty-two years of age, named Henry Westcott, residing at No. 11, Anglesca-terrace, Chapel. After a slight attack of diarrhos, extending over two or three days, Dr. Bencraft was called in on Thursday evening week, and he almost immediately came to the conclusion that it was a case of Asiatic cholers. On the Friday the poor fellow was seen by Dr. Wichin, M. B. C. S., medical officer of quarantine at Southampton; Professer Parkes, of Netley Hospital; and Dr. Cooper, the medical officer of health; but, notwithstanding all the aid that could be rendered, he died at ten minutes to five on the Friday evening. The cause of death was certified by Dr. Rencraft as "Asiatic cholers," and we are informed by some of the medical gentlemen named that every symptom of the genuine form of that dreadful disease was present in this case—such as vomiting, purging, cramping in all the limbs, ricewater evacuations, marked cholers ovoice, sunken eyes, and the peculiar shrivelled appearance of the hands and extremities. This case, with the fact that others with prementory symptoms are occurring, has been communicated ANOTHER fatal case of Asiatic cholers has occurred in Southampton

choleraic voice, sunken eyes, and the peculiar shrivelled appearance of the hands and extremities. This case, with the fact that others with premonitors symptoms are occurring, has been communicated by the authorities to the medical department of the Privy Council.

In connexion with this subject we have still greater regret in announcing that during the last few days there has been an outbreak of choiers at Sholing-common and at Bitterns, situate relatively about four and two miles from Seuthampton, both healthy districts, situate on a gravely soil, abundantly supplied with good water, and on former visitations of this epidemic totally free from any attacks. They are situate on the south-castern side of the river lices. The two cases at Sholing-common have proved fatal; of seven cases at Bitterns two have proved fatal. The four deaths have been certified by Dr. Osborns, who attended all the cases as "cholers." There is also a marked provelence of diarrhous all over the district of Bitterns.

This sad visualizes has, as might be appeared, excited mass alarm in the neighbourhood, and on Monday alternoon a public meeting was held at Shiterns, provided over by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Usborns, in device remoded measures, land owners, and other insulations.

Mr Usborns, to device remedial measures. The meeting was attended by nearly a hundred of the resident gentry, landowners, and other inhebitants.

Dr. Ossones commat the proceedings by detailing the circumstances of the sad withthition, sad urged on the weathy and instances of the sad withthition, and urged on the weathy and instances of the poorer population, and giving them such necessaries and comforts as may be required. He read a number of rules which had been drawn up by Professor Parkes and himself for the purpose of directing the people how to act in the event of their being attacked by diarrhos.

Dr. Parkes, of the Hoyal Military Hospital, Nelley, then addressed the meeting, and gave some valuable indian details, as well as those collected from the Board of Health returns, as to the valuable system of hous-to-house visitation. He recommended the appointment of a committee, consisting of gentlemen who would take upon themselves the duty of visiting and examining the waterclosets and cesspools of the poorer people, and distributing among them disinfecting and deodorizing preparations. Among other suggestions, he laid particular stress upon one that the inhabitants should be supplied with pure water, conveyed daily to the dwellings of the poor.

Mr. J. Hoars next spoke, proposing the formation of a committee, and named several gentlemen, who all sequiesced in giving grantitous sid. He then introduced

Dr. Winkers, of Southampton, who said he had seen several visitations of cholers, and had considerable experience in that fearful disease. He had seen some of these cases at Britterne with Dr. Coborne, and speaking, as he did, of the nature of the disease in his own locality (Southampton), he did not consider it proper to use any degree of reticence on the nature of the disease in his own locality (Southampton), he did not consider it proper to use any degree of reticence on the nature of the disease, and he had no hesistation in saying that the prepared to meet it in the best way they could.

Resolutions wer

Besolutions were agreed to to carry out the objects of the meeting, and a subscription was commenced, headed by Mr. Hayes for ten

guiness.

Bitterne and Sholing-common are the districts lying immediately contiguous to the Royal Military Hospital at Netley.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

At Sollies Pont the cholera broke out very suddenly. On Monday evening week the sanitary state of the town was as good as possible, and on the next Tue day sixty oblera cases occurred, of which fifty-five proved fatal in thiety-six hours. The innabitants fied from the infection in such numbers that according to the last accounts "scarcely anybody was left in the place but the authorities" Three surgeons had been sent by the Prefect from Toulon, and ten convicts to bury the dead. Although the present obolers visitation in France is slight compared to what has been seen on former occasions, the panic in the south is unparalleled. Aries is depopulated and so is La Seyne. The people fly without knowing, in many instances, where they are going to. Several bankers in the north of France have given notice that they cannot undertake get bills paid or protested in Marsellles or Toulon.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated dept. 25, says:—"Cholera has been busy here during the last fortuight and has ascended a step or two of the social ladder, carrying off a few vistuas, and descended again to attack with greater virusance than ever the lower classes, chiefly convicts. They have lost newards of torty, and when one considers what alarm these deaths sixet cause in the little community, and how effectually they are shut out from the cheering influence of social intercourse, it is not to be wondered at that they quickly succounts. More than once we have had twenty deaths reported within twenty-four hours, and twenty-seven on one considers, at the state severe visitation from cholera which Gioraltar has experienced, being attendy nearly equal to the total amount of deaths, and in excess of the daily rate, in 1834."

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY.

The prisoners brought before Mr. Strongs at Dublin, on Sa'urday, were: George Hopper, merobant tallor of Deme street; William Clarke Luby, su-seditor of the Irish People; Cornelius M O Keeffa, of Palmerston-place, a litterature; Jeromish O Donovan Rossa, registered propristor of the Irish People newspaper; O'L-arv, if the same paper; and James O Connor, sook keeper, in the Irish People office. The law adviser, Mr. Charles B. Barry, QC, with Mr. Anderson, jun. for the Crown solicitor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Bidney, QC, with Mr. Edward Ennis, solicitor, appeared for Luby, O'Leary, O'Donovan Rossa, and O'Connor; Mr. Waters, instructed by Mr. Irvine, appeared for Mr. George Hopper; Mr. William T. Rogers appeared for O Keeffe.

Mr. Charles Barry, QC, proceeded to open the case on behalf of the Crown.

the Orowa.

He said: The prisoners, as you are aware, were arrested on the 14th Separabler, upon a charge of having been conversed in a treasonable conspiracy to subvert her Majesty Government in this country—to the state of the control of the A SHARK CAUGHT IS A MACKEREL NEX.—A rather novel capture was made early the other murning by a Deal mackerel boat, while fishing in the North Sea. The crew in hauling in the net concluded from the weight they had got a good haul; but to their astonishment and dismay, instead of a fine haul of mackerel, a huge monster of the deep was entangled in the net, which on being secured or deck proved to be a fine specimen of the bottle-nose shark, a native of the flowhern Seas. This monster is about 81t in length, and weight Sew. His sharkship was brought ashore at Ramsgate for the purpose of stablishion, to reimburse the owner of the boat, who loses not early his freignt of fish, but sustains damage to then et to the extent of £10.

Shokers—In the year 1851 it had risen to 110.0½ to per head of the United Kingdom was such as to average 13½ to per head of in the year 1851 to 110 3½ oz; in the year 1851 to 110 3½ oz; in the year 1851 it had risen to 110.0½ to per head of the year 1851 to 110 3½ oz; in the year 1852 it had risen to 110.0½ to per head of the year 1851 to 110 3½ oz; in the year 1852 to 110 3½ oz; in the year 1853 to 110 3½ oz; in the year 1851 is had risen to 110.0½ to per head of the year 1851 to 110 3½ oz; in the year 1852 to 110 3½ oz; in the year 1852 to 110 3½ oz; in the year 1853 to 110 3½ oz; in the y

zstions, whatever they are, to the communications between that brotherhood and the Broberhood in this country. This Stephens is not now in custody. He effected his ecopa, I believe, on the very day that the arres's were made. I have siready intimated that I have had no opportudity of anything like a perusal of the mass of decuments waich have been found upon the parties interested and concerned. Therefore I shall confine myself to the reading of a very few of those documents, which a mere glauce enabled me to conclude were of some importance. The first is a letter written in the latter end of 1863 to Mr. Luby, one of the accused here, to arrange with him for becoming either the formal proprietor or editor of the newspaper known as the Irish People. This Irish People newspaper will be found to be the great nucleus of the conspiracy in this country. It was at once the organ for disseminating the doctrine, and its staff constituted what may be termined the executive council of the brotherhood in this country. The name of Stephens does not appear as being connected with the newspaper, but the correspondence amply shows that he was intimately connected with its management, and that, in point of fact, to all interns and purposes, it was the organ of bis design and that of the prisoners at the har. The learned gentleman then proceeded to say that the Irish People, from the period of its establishment in November, 1863, had been engaged in the dissemination of treasonable doctrines. It was finally selzed on the night of the 15-h September, when the arrests were made. Without attemting to go through the articles which appeared in the paper from time to time, he would just read an article headed. Treasts in Politics, which was written for the suppressed number. (Mr. Barry read the article in question, which was of the revolutionary character common to the journal, and amonget other strong expressions contained the observation—"Our only hope is revolution; Liberty must be won the journal, and amonget other strong expressi zations, whatever they are, to the communications between that

EVIDENCE OF THE APPROVER.

EVIDENCE OF THE APPROVER.

The informer, Pierce Nagle, was brought into the court and given a seat within the enclosure of the beach. He was then sworn, and the chief clerk, Mr. Williams, read his information. He is rather over the middle height, wore a black cloth coat, trousers, and vest, and a black sith neck tie. He has a thick face, which, though somewhat studied in its aspect, would be rather well-looking than otherwise but for the fact of his eyes being crooked, large, and suring While his informations were being read, he ast with his bead elightly stooped, his face being slightly flashed and betraying considerable emotion and his eyes frequently turned furtively towards the prisoners. His first information stated he was a native of Ballvho, near Cloumei; had been in America, and had there attended Fenian meetings and spoken to John O'Mahony, the "Head Centre" of the Fenian organization. When he came back to Ireland he got employment as a labourer on the works now in progress for the erection of the new church, John-arrest. He afterwards became clerk of St. Laurence O'Foole's Church, and subsequently became a folder of newspapers in the Irish People office. He deposed to being present at numerous meetings of Fenians in Dablin and else where, and implicated by his statements a large number of the prisoners in connexion with the Fenian conspiracy. The witness than went on to describe the satendance at Fenian meetings, and he mentioned the names of several of the prisoners and others whom he met at those meetings.

attendance at Fenian meetings, and he mentioued the names of several of the prisoners and others whom he met at those meetings.

A second information made by Negle was also read, professing to give sa account of the objects and proceedings of the Fenians, and many of the prisoners as members.

The next witness produced was Francis Petit, an informer. His information was to the effect that he was a pensioner of the English army, in the receipt of the stipend of 2: per day. Early in the present mouth he met a man named Kenny, near Manchester. Kenny was a Fellian, and he swore informant into the brotter-hood. The object was to establish an independent republic in Ireland. Sancequently wis introduced to Quigley, a Fenian. Informant, being a soldier, undertook to drill the Fenians in Ireland. He got letters of introduction from Quigley to the narries managing the Irish People. He came to Dublin, visited the Irish Feople office, and saw two parties, named O'Mahony and O'Onnor. Gave his letters to them. Spoke about the drilling. Received some small sums of money from time to time. Was introduced to several Fenians. Gave information of what was going on at the War Office. Identifies Donovan Bossa. Identifies Hopper as Quigley, and O'Keeffe as O'Kelly. Could not tell whether O'Onnor was O'Mahony or not.

Gross-examined by Mr. Sidney: Was a sworn Fenian. Believed the oath he took was bindieg, but felt that to keep it was worse than to break it. Was disappointed in the small sums he received from the Fenians. Could not tell the exact time he made up his mind to botray the Fenians, but felt that to keep it was worse than to break it. Was disappointed in the small sums he received from the Fenians. Could not tell the exact time he made up his mind to botray the Fenians, but felt that to keep it was worse than to break it. Was disappointed in the small sums he received from the Fenians. Obvide not tell the exact time he made up his mind to botray the Fenians, but felt that to keep it was more than to break it. Was disappoint

and he was not sure whether and products the Court.

O Mahony.

O Donovan Rossa said he wished to address the Court.

Mr. Stronge said the time had not come for that. He might cross-examine the witness.

O'Donovan Rossa said he knew from the moment that Petit came to the Irish People office he was a Government spy. The whole affair was a conspiracy of the Government. He did not expect traition.

instice
Mr. Stronge repeated that the time had not come for the defence.
The prisoner Luby restrained O Donovan Rossa from making any further remarks.
The informant having signed his depositions, the case, at a

The informant naving signed has depositions, the case, at a quarter to six o'clock, was adjourned.

The six prisoners were then escorted by the police to the prison van, which was waiting for them in the yard outside the office. Having been safely stowed within the van, the vehicle was sorrounded by an escort of mounted police, and thus protected was driven to the R-chmond prison.

The examination of the prisoners was resumed on Monday, and other teaching of some more witnesses and the reading of

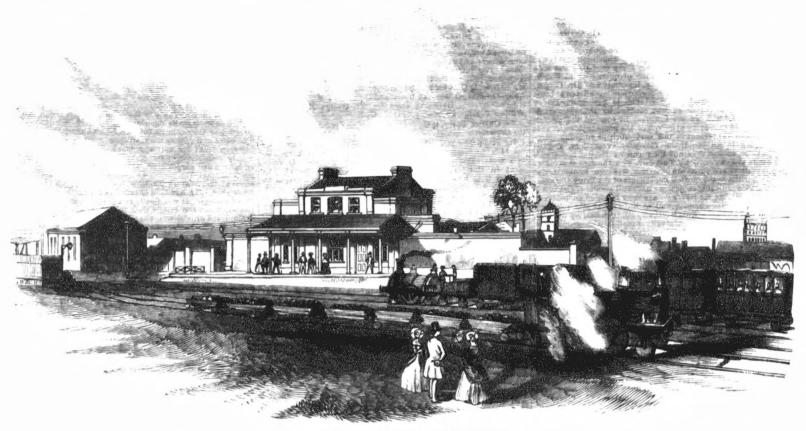
after the production of some more witnesses and the residing of documents, Luby, O'Leary, O'Connor, O'Donovan, and O'Ko-fie, were committed to take their trial on a charge of high treason. Hopper, who was regarded as the fluancial agent of the brother-hood, was remanded till Monday next.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.—IRELAND OF FANCY AND IRELAND OF FACT.

IRELAND OF FACT.

The two illustrations on page 261, showing the "Ireland of Fancy" and the "Ireland of Fact," will be looked upon with some degree of interest at the present time. The first has long been associated with Ireland, particularly for her delightful songe; out we regret that the "Ireland of Fact" is still too true a pour of the homes of the poor in that unhappy country. The London correspondents in searching out where Fernands is to be sound, have passed too many of the wretened scenes are tened in our classification.

A STRANGE TASTE -There is a woman in Charlestown, N.H., who has a large col ection of tame toats in her yard. They know their mistress, follow her about, and hop in her lap to be fed, and at the word of command range themselves in a perfect circle round her



THE EXCURSIONIST .- SANDWICH.

THE EXCURSIONIST .- MINSTER AND SANDWICH.

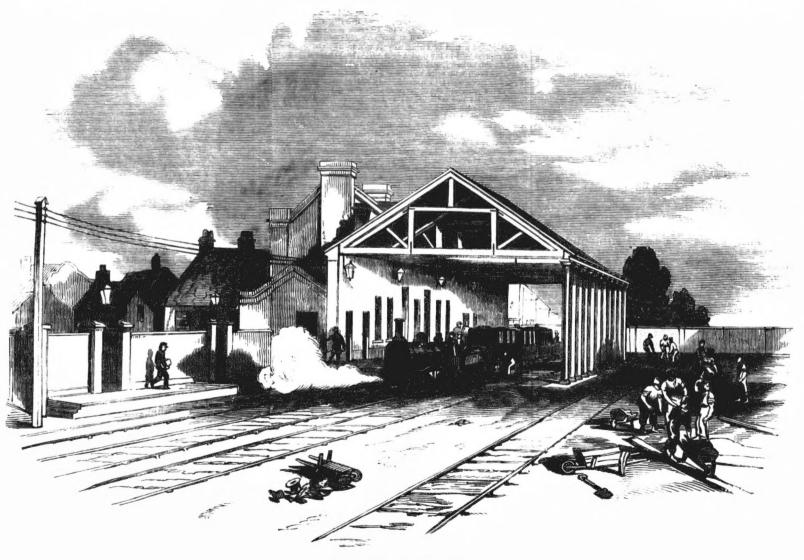
THE EXCURSIONIST.—MINSTER AND SANDWICH.
The two engravings given on this page will be readily recognised by the excursionist or traveller on the Minster and Deal Railway on the South-Eastern line.
Sandwich, as a Cinque Port, ranks next to Hestings. It sends two members to parliament, and has given the title of Earl to a branch of the Montague family since the year 1660.

From all we have been able to collect upon the subject, in tracing this venerable town backwards to its origin, grubbing up authorities, hunting out popular opinions and traditions, we have reason to be quite satisfied with the remote antiquity of Sandwich. Eddius Stephanus was the first writer who mentioned Sandwich. He treats of it in the year 664, and the town must have been founded between that period and the departure of the Roman legions from Britain, which took place about the fifth century.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, we find 307 houses within the walls of this town; and when the Norman Conqueror reigned, the dwellings had increased to 383. In Edward III's reign, Sandwich fitted out for the king's service 22 ships and 504 saliors. In 1565 the town consisted of 420 houses, 291 inhabited by English families, 129 containing Walloons.

Sandwich, even at the present period, boasts, we think, more old buildings than almost any other town in England. It is rich in ancient hospitals, chantries, hermitages, and venerable churches. There are now three parishes in the town, named after their patron saints, St. Clement the Martyr, St. Peter the Apostle, and St. Mary the Virgin. Any one of these dark, mouldering edifices, with its time-honoured towers and buttersees, will at once take the imagination of the gazer back to the old monkish times.

It appears that the town was made more strong and defensible by Edward III, who, on his return to England after his French wars,



THE EXCURSIONIST .- DEAL.

there was not a saisd in all Eng-land, and that carrots, cabbages, turnips, &c., ware imported from the Netherlands. Bandwich has

Ocr. 7, 1865.

Sandwich has been the theatre of more stirring sots than perhaps any town or port of our island. Here emberked and disembarked for many centuries those splendid powers which carried defeat and slaughter to "the vasty fields of France." Here, led on by our English kings, led on by our English kings, paraded the mailclad hosts of those days, which the prince of poets has fami-liarized to us

liarized to us in his historical plays.

When Bichard Cour de Lion escaped from solitary imprisonment in Austria, the first ground in our dominions which his feet touched on leaping from shipboard was the shore of Sandwich haven; and with all the true duty of a Orusader, he proceeded on foot immediately to Canterbury, in order to return thanks to heaven and St. Thomas for his safe arrival.

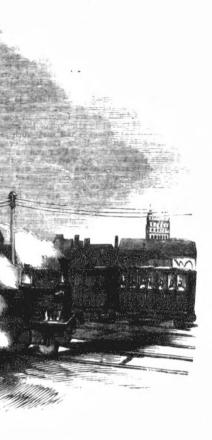
Looking from the walls of the town towards Deal and Wel-

the walls of the town town town town town town as the system of a strong-hold which its-dition says was once the castle of Sandwich. It was in this fortress that the glorious bestard Faukon-bridge, whom Shakspere has for ever immortalized and enshrined in every true English heart, and whose fire, chiving allantry the prince of poets alone could ha brought to light.

Minster is a venerable parish, about three square, and is at present chiefly remarkable for farms, which are as large as any in the country in general men of considerable substance. For was a place of great ecclesiastical importance, then written Mynstre and Menstre, after the Signifying monastery. From the downs to the ris a prospect of great ecclesiastical importance, then written Mynstre and singular beauty. No of Thanet, with all fits churches save one, be sin the distance are perceptible the spires of Sheppey, the Nore, the Essex coust, the Swal Channel. To these may be added Oape Grimer o the Downs and town of Deal, the bay and town champaign districts of East Kent, the spires o and dah, the ruins of Blobborough, the green leand Salipans watered by the Stour, and far on the head of the valley the stately towers of Oat the picture finishing with a sweep of hills whice south, to the extent of one hundred miles.

The monastery from which the place derives in a nunnery and church founded here about the neve, the former dedicated to St. Mildred, and Blessed Virgin. Domneva was nicee to Egbert, became abbase of the foundation, and at her de the perpetual support of seventy nuns. It should be constituted to the seventy nuns.





Oct. 7, 1865

r struck, both with its pleasant situation and "its rainst all foreign potentates, and its haven regally the mayne seas."

Perkin Warbook arrived at Sandwich soon after this of rebels at his heels, whereupon the Sandwichers and fought him at the spot where Sandown Castle slaying many, and pursuing and taking others pri-

ntion for religion in Brabant and Flansers sent large afacturers to England. Amongst other towns, Sand-benefited thereby, the workers in baize and flannel was at Sandwich. A large company of gardeners also his period, and established themselves at Sandwich, eved the nature of the soil to be extremely favourable of all esculent plants; a great benefit to the country hen we take into consideration that in the year 1509



there was not a saled in all Eng-land, and that carrois, cabbages, turning, do., ware imported from the Netherlands. Bandwich has been the theatre

been the theatre of more attring sots than perhaps any town or port of our faland. Here embarked and disembarked for many centuries those spleadid powers which carried defeat and slaughter to "the wasty fields of been the th carried defeat and slaughter to "the vasty fields of France." Here, led on by our English kings, pareded the mailclad hoets of those days, which the prince of poets has familiarized to us in his historical plays.

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Deal and Wal-Deal and Wel-mer, the eye resta upon the founda-tion of a strong-hold which tra-dition says was once the castle of Sandwich. It was in this fortress that the glorious bestard Faulcom-bridge, whom Shakspere has for every immortalized and enabrined in every true Engille

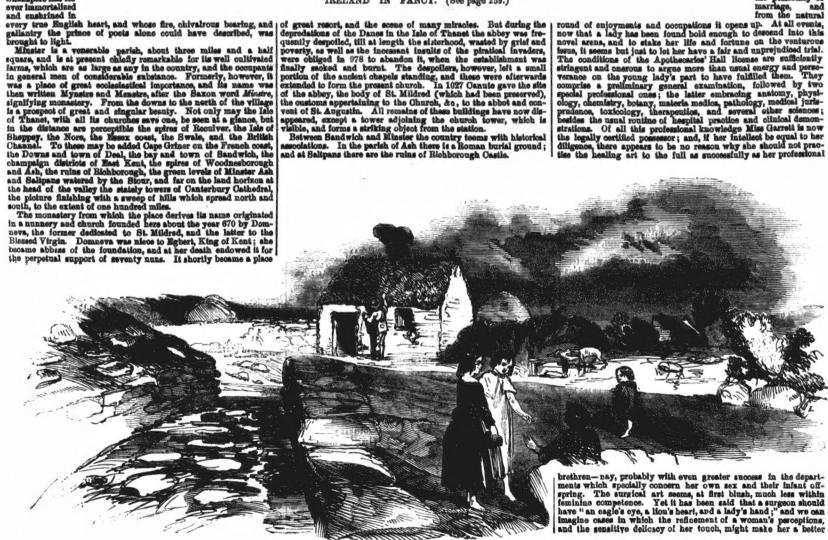


IRELAND IN FANCY. (See page 259.)

"WOMAN'S WORK"QUES-TION.

A BOLD step towards the practical solution of this much agitated question has just been taken by a young lady, kiss Garrett by name, who, on Thursday week, passed her examination at Apothecaries' Hall, and obtained a liconse in the usual form, to engage in the practice of medicine. We believe this to be the first example in this country of the grant of a medical diploma to a lady, though in America such a title as "Mrs. or Miss Dr." A or B is common est ugh. To many th's novel collocation of words will be as harsh and unwelcome in and unwelcome in sound as in significance, implying as it does the exchange of the domestic sphere, with all its graceful duties and enjoyments, for the rude cares and struggles of a public and professional life—struggles by no means sional life—strug-gles by no meane easy to reconcile with our postical ideal of woman-hood. Miss Garrett's experiment is, nevertheless, one which may be justified by many cogent arcially by the sta-tistically proved numerical protistically proved numerical pre-ponderance of her own over the op-site sex in this country, a circum-stance which ex-cludes many thou-sands of our coun-try women from the possibility of trywomen from the possibility of marriage, and marriage, and from the natural

round of enjoyments and occupations it opens up. At all events, now that a lady has been found bold enough to descend into this novel arens, and to stake her life and fortune on the venturous issue, it seems but just to let her have a fair and unprejudiced trial. The conditions of the Apothecaries' Hall license are sufficiently stringent and onerous to argue more than usual energy and perseverance on the young lady's part to have fulfilled them. They comprise a preliminary general examination, followed by two special professional ones; the latter embracing anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, materia medica, pathology, medical jurisprudence, toxicology, therapentics, and several other sciences; besides the usual routine of hespital practice and clinical demonstrations. Of all this professional knowledge Miss Garrett is now the legally certified possessor; and, if her intellect be equal to her diligence, there appears to be no reason why she should not practice the healing art to the full as successfully as her professional



IRELAND IN FACT. (See page 259.)

operator than even a man, provided she had also the firmness and nerve implied in the second of the three proverbial conditions. If it be true, as we are intormed, that this young lady was at the outset of her endeavours refused admittance to the medical schools, in some instances even after payment of her fees, and that she yet returned, nothing daunted to renew the struggle, till she finally accomplished her purpose, the credit of courses and constancy cannot juvely be denied her. White, therefore, we cannot but deem the domestic far preferable to the professional career for the large majority of women, we see no reason to discourage such attempts as alies Gerrett's on the part of the exceptional few; and to this extent we can cordistly wish God speed to the movement she has so boldly invisted.—Intily News.

The Court.

It is rumoured that the s'ay of the Court at Balmoral will be prolonged till Thursday, 3rd November. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will reside at Abergeldic till about the Prince and Princess of Wales will reside at Abergeldic till about the 23rd of next menth, and then return south, probably paying a visit to the Duke and Ducness of Roxburghe at Floors Castle. A few days since a rumour got abroad that the Queen would visit the village of Fetterosirn and see the memorial arch lately erected to commemorate the visit of her Majesty and the Prince Consort in 1861. Orowdo of peeple repaired to the village and remained until Intelligence was brought that the Queen would not come. By her Majesty's command a few plants were taken from the churchyard, as she desired to see some hing from the place where the Prince of Males's estate of Sandringham are still in progress and many of them are completed, while others are on the eve. In thirst thing which strikes the observation is the roads, many or which were a few years age almost impassable, and are now equal to any. New roads have been made and old ones improved to a marvellone extent, and all has been done will hout destroying the beauty of the estate, which is fast assuming a rich autumnal glow, and thereby becoming more interesting. The imadequacy of the house o accommodate the Prince and his yistors is to be met; the direct new buildings contiguous to the east front of the house is staked out, and will be doubliess the nucleus of an establishment more benditing the exalted station of his royal highness. The park is growing very pretty, the newly-planted trees coming ou with greas rapidity. Out the table-land in front of the bead keeper's new house have been erec'ed the dog-kennels, facing the new pleasant face and insking towards Sandringham itoose. The kennels are mindited to have, substantially boilt of the native carr, with brick corners and stated roofs. The houses number twelve, and each opens into a paved yard, about 18th by 12tt, sur

over Christmas.

On Saturday morning, his Boyal Highness Prince Arthur, accompanied by his tutor, arrived in Perth by the limited mail from London. The party, after leaving the general station, adjourned to the British Horel, where they partook of breakfast, after which they dreve to Baimoral, via Blairgowrie and the Spittal of Glenshee.

FASHIONS FOR OUTOBER.

From Le Folle!

From Le Folle!

Simplicates in the trimming of diseases is now very much adopted by lactes of good tase? It is not now as it was last year, when the trimmings cost frequently double the price of the dress; but, although many moir, itsicias, and even much dresses, are made plain, it is by no means a rule without exception. Passementerie will still be a favourife trimming; nor is this surprising, when we see in what treatiful designs it is made. Many ociatures are made of it; and the rage for bands of all kinds is quite as great as ever.

The prince-ass make of robe is much in vogue. It is especially becoming for small figures, when made in thick material. The chemise russ is very much word, and it is very frequently made of the same material as the undershirt. Thus, an undershirt and chemisette of striped foulard, and the uppershirt of unblesched linen. Of course, these diseases are drawn up by plaques or buttons, and are not intended to be let down; therefore they must neither be so long nor so wide as dresses for fuller toilette, which are let down when in the room. The undershirds must not be very long, and not more than about three yards and a half wide.

Our readers will find our list of dresses has the charm of variety this month, as we endeavour to cull them from different sources, so that they may be useful for any weather October brings us.

Arobe of Lyons poplin, black and white checks. The skirt is trimmed with pattes of black velvet, rather more than a quarter of a yard long, and festooned, being oaught up by cords and buttons. The underskirt of white sipaca with medalitions of black guipare. The body is high, and trimmed, like the sleeves, with bands of black velvet.

A dinner or soirce dress of gros-grain; white ground, with turquoise-blue spots. Very long skirt, trimmed round with a blue cord, and above the hem an insertion of black guipare. High body, with round waist, trimmed with guipare, The sleeves to match. Ceinture of blue gress, of a deep shade, quie

buttons. A dark drab moire robe, with two skiris; the first skirt plain, the second atimmed with a wide white Thibet frings, headed by pleques of rich passementeris carried up each seam. The body is made with basques, forming points in front, and one in the centre of the back. In e whole thrimmed to match the second skirt. A ceinture of passementeris. Sleeves tight, with a frings round the arm-

ture of passementeris. Sieeves tight, with a ringe round the same hole.

Hats are still so much in request that bonnets for the moment are almost overlocked. Still there are some elegant new models to describe to our readers, mostly, however, of the chappen empire, which is decidedly in the ascendant. Felt is talked about as the morning bonnet for the coming winter, the favourite colour being light grey, trimmed with black or cherry-coloured velvet; and long against veil, the shape that of the empire modified.

One very elegant model was made of white silk and tulle, edged with a band of pale pink velvet. A silver cord follows the band of velvet, and is carried round the crown, fastened at the top over a graceful pink feather tipped with atlver; the inside trimmed with a boutlionne of pink tulle. Strings of pink ribbon.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOYAL ACADEMY.—The friends of Sir Charles Estiske, who may have heard of his long and dangerous illness at Milan, will be glad to learn that the President, chiefly through the fortunate arrival and altered treatment of his nephew, Dr. Eastlake, is rapidly advancing towards recovery.

REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY.

With Illustrations by Eminent Artists.

No. 905, Price One Penny, now publishing, contain
THE KING'S HIGHWAY;

A BOMANCE OF THE LONDON BOAD A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

THE CITY OF LONDON UNION, BOW. STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE ALBERT AT COBURG.

A RUNAWAY MATCH.

THE POISONED NECKLACE. And the following Complete Stories, &c .:-

And the following Complete Stories, &c.:—
And Agiress's Grave—Never "Knock Under"—Misfortune of a Dowry—
The Wife—London Obsrities—Sold and Paid For—Drinking Habits—
Escape of the Fugitives—The Ohild at Prayer (Poem)—The Turret Chambel
—Hopkins, the Witch-Finder—Missellaneous—Wit and Humour—Chaps—
Practical Beceipts—Notices to Ourrespondents, &c. &c. Practical Receipts—Notices to Ourrespondents, &c., & London: J. Dicks, 818, Strand.

THE HALFPENNY GAZETTE.

ILLUSTRATED.

No. 186, Price One Haifpenny, now publishing, centains:—
THE GOLD-SEEKERS; OR, THE TONTINE. GIBRALTAR FROM THE NEUTRAL GROUND.
THE LIFE BAFT: A TALE OF THE SEA.

The Artist's Dresm-Meteoric Stones-Gleanings and Gather Clippings from "Funch" and "Fun," &s., &s. London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

	ANNIVERSARIES.			H. W. L. B.				
D D.,						M.	P	M
7 8		***		***	8	12	8	25
8 8	Seventeenth Sunday after Triutty	***	***	***	3	58	4	20
9 M	Archbishop of Davlin died, 1863	***	***	***	4	48	5	ā
10 T	Oxford ferm begins	***	***	***	5	29	5	68
11 w	Old Michaelmas Day	***	***	***	6	19	6	46
12 T	Mrs. Fry died, 1845	***	***	***	7	15	7	51
13 F	Napoleon landed at St. Helena	***	***	***	8	32	9	18
	Moon's Changes.—Last quarter, 1 Sunday Lessons.	lth,	3h.	22 g.	p.n	n.		

AFTERSOON. Ezek. 18; 2 Cor. 7. Ezek. 14; Mark 11.

FEAST DAYS.—9th, St. Denys (a.D. 272); 13th, Translation of King Saward the Confessor (a.D. 1863).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO OUR SUBSCIENCE.—THE PRINT LIPSTEATED WEEKER NEWS and REYNOLDES NEWSPAPER SENT POST-Free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage senses. Freezes withing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to reactive like see manuscapers through the post, may remit a subscription of Sa. 3d. to Ma. John Design at the Office 818

Birand

Pobleming Department.—All letters to be addressed to Me. John Dioks 313, Strand. Persons unable to progres the Pensis Llubtrature Weekly. News from newsvenders, or agents, may forward the amount for a singe number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, payable to Me. Dioks so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's Subscription is 2s. 2d. for the Standard Edition. It is particularly requested that Subscribers will send their address in full to prevent miscarriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being sent in a bise grapper. Esceipt stamps cannot be received in psymout of a subscription to this journal.

Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their pscullarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

QUANDAN.—If you want to become your own lawyer, you should procure Mr Edward Rymolds, the bartlater's, "Golds to the Law for deneral Use," positived by Sisvens, Bell-yard, Fiscatares, pries 2.6.1, poss free, is 10d. Few books of a more generally useful contactor that this this have been issued from the press for many years past. Wittom a marvell usiy small compass the author has concequed the main provisions of the law of Rog and applicable to almust every transaction, matter, or thing indocatal to the relations between one individual and another. For convenience of reference is existed are disposed of under relationship to the content of the law of the law of the relations between one individual and another. For convenience of reference is existed are disposed of under relationship to the late of the law of the late of the late of the late of the late of the individual and another. For convenience of reference is existed are disposed of under relationship to the late of the

it in a rainer has left and country of what was brought out at the Haymarket Theate, left of February, 1862. Mr. and Mus Vandenhoff appeared in it.

Harar H—Post offices were first established in France about 1462, and not in England this 1881.

WILLIAM —The Grame of "Black-Eyad Susan," written by Douglas Jerrold, was brought out at the Surrey Theatre, June 6th, 1839.

F. T.—The title of viscount was greated in the reign of Henry the Sixth.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD

THE present season will be memorable in the annals of epidem The present season will be memorable in the annals of epidemio disease. A fresh phenomenon has just occurred in this country, which is more surprising, perhaps, in a scientific point of view, than any of the remarkable outbreaks of disease which have already absorbed our attention. There can be no doubt that yellow fever has actually appeared at Swanses, and that at least ten deaths have been caused by it. Some weeks ago a barque named the Hecla arrived at that port from Onba with a case of fever on board. "On the arrived at that port from Onba with a case of fever on near the arrival of the ship in port," we are told, the disease was discovered to be yellow lever; and the man who was suffering from it died the day after the arrival of the ship. Precautions, it is said, were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, though not, it suggested—the removal of the infected ship from the port, or even from the dock. Last Saturday week, however, a death occurred in

the town, which the medical men agreed in ascribing to yellow fever, and ten or twelve deaths from the same cause followed in the course of last week. The Privy Council were communicated with, and one of the most distinguished surgeons of the Fever Hospital has visited Swanses. The result of his inquiries leaves ne doubt as to the specific character of the disease, or as to the fact of its having been introduced by the bark Hecla. There are few things which the most experienced medical men would have pronounced more improbable than that yellow fever should under any circumstances affect our population. If there was any disease the possible existence of which was supposed to be confined to strict geographical limits, it was yellow fever. It is endemic on certain parts of the African coast, in the West India Islands, and in tropical America.

It frequently makes its appearance in various parts of the Southern States, and it has been known to rage violently in Virginia and in New York. In Europe it has prevailed at Leghorn and Marseilles, and has visited several of the cities on the sea coast of Spain and Portugal, Lisbon in particular having suffered with great severity, but it has hardly been known to go north of these limits. A very similar accident, indeed, to that which has just occurred in Swanses took place at the Motherbank just twenty years ago, in the case of the Eclair, and at St. Nazaire, in France, at the mouth of the Loire, in 1861, but in neither case did the disease spread far. In the latter instance, also, there had been an almost tropical temperature, and it would appear to be established by such examples that the disease only requires a peculiar state of the atmosphere to render its prevalence possible in any country. Happily, in England this predisposing cause cannot exist, most extreme conditions, and this consideration alone would prevent our feeling any anxiety as to the future progress of the disease. Had the importation, indeed, occurred two or three months ago, it is possible that we migut have suffered with some severity, but the heat, which has lately almost exposed us to the dangers of the tropics is now rapidly passing away. The extreme contagiousness of the disease, or some property which produces the like results, is equally notorious, and the present instance will, it is to be hoped, afford a warning against admitting an infected ship into our ports so readily as in the case of the Hecla. The probability of the disease spreading in this country was up to the present time as little known that the authorities of the town may be excused for the neglect, but a similar indifference should

Warms the men of iron first laid siege to London the voice of the Barl of Derby was heard predicting that if railways were allowed to penetrate the metropolis very serious inconvenience would result to its poor inhabitants. For this benevolent prescience the noble earl was wehamently attacked by the "leading journal," which could discern in his lordship's vaticination nothing but the fore-bodings of a retrogressionist, suspicious of the advance of civilizabodings of a retrogressionist, suspicious of the advance of civilization. The sin of being "before the time" has brought many a
head to the block and many a martyr to the stake. Now that the
headsman and the faggot are laid aside the process has to be done
"in a figure." Lord Derby was to be "gibbeted" as an enemy to
the interests of society—as a disingenuous adherent to the obsolete
and the effete. Lord Derby intended nothing of the kind—he
simply discerned a coming evil, and from his place in the legislature very properly gave the note of warning. If the railways came
into the midst of a mass of houses, it was reliable that the recent into the midst of a mass of houses, it was palpable that the people must be squeezed up into narrower quarters to make way for the engineers. There was no disputing this; the only question was as to the extent of the displacement. Lord Derby foreaw that it would be great, and that unless some palliative were adopted the results might be very serious. Not long afterwards the "oracle" itself began to take the same view of the case, and since then the public have become fully convinced that the advantages of better railway accommodation are purchased on terms which act fearfully to the detriment of the poorer dwellars in the metropolis. Lord Shaftesbury has, on more than one occasion, borne witness to the fact, and all who interest themselves in the condition of the London poor are becoming increasingly anxious on the point.

Chesp workmen's trains and model lodging-houses are at present but
little more than a drop in the ocean, and ingenuity is sorely befiled little more than a drop in the ocean, and ingenuity is sorely beffied in its attempts to answer the simple question, Where are the working classes of the metropolis to find a place of abode? What is going on in our side streets, narrow allays, and hidden courts is indicated by certain medical and sanitary reports which cocasionally come before us. Dr. Conway Evans is no alarmist; but the statistics which he supplies are sufficient of themselves to prove that the "squeezing" process is taking affect with fatal vigour. Speak, the "squeezing" process is taking effect with fatal vigour. Speak, ing of the Strand district, for which this gentleman is the medical ing of the Strand district, for which this gentleman is the medical officer of health under the Metropolis Local Management Act, Dr. Evans shows that the fever cases admitted from that locality into King's College Hospital and the London Fever Hospital averaged 72 per annum for the five years ending with 1856. From that period to Lady-day, 1864, an interval of eight years, the cases at the two hospitals averaged as low as 53 per annum, the average of deaths throughout the district being 37. But in the year ending deaths throughout the district being 87. But in the year ending Lady-day, 1865, the cases, which had been 71 in the previous year, rose to 178, and the deaths increased from 46 to 57. All this, let us remember, goes on while we are exulting in the construction of olossal works of drainage, and are boasting of our numerous metro. politan improvements. All the machinery of a new Act of Parliament is in operation, and yet the fever bests us, and we appear to be manufacturing typhus as surely as if that had been the vary object of all our endeavours. If we look across the water we see the same ess going on. In the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southvark, the fever deaths for the five years ending Lady-day, 1864, were on an average of 60 per annum. But in the last year of that series they were as high as 113; and by Lady-day, 1865, the year's return showed no less than 128 deaths. Typhus is a fair test of sanitary progress; these figures, therefore, serve to show that at sat in some parts of London the ball is rolling backward.

THE QUEEN'S KINDERS TO THE HIGHLAND INHABITANTS THE QUEER'S KINDBESS TO THE HIGHLAND INHABITANTS—
The Queen, influenced by that kindliness of feeling for which her
Majesty is so eminently distinguished, has more than once during
the last few weeks visited the postmaster's son of Orathie, a young
man of about eighteen years of age, who is at present labouring
under a long and severe illness, anxiously inquiring into his circumstances, and addressing to him a few words of kindness and
sympathy.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR

THE PRACTICAL GAL

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR FLOWER GARDEN —Continue to take up of last week. Plant anemones, polyanthuses, hardy sortes to dubous roots, such as junquits crocuses, snowdrops, winter acontess, &x is and prepare beds. Look well to roses, a number of shoots to secure finer flowers.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Ground from which moved should now be well manured, dug, as for the winter. If in good condition, to be and winter greens. To check laxuriant a plants may be taken up said laid in by their covered up to their leaves, to preserve them spring planting. If the tops of saparague close to the ground, and the code cleared and eap with rotten duag or leaves. Plant to Clear away decayed leaves from rhusarb be soil such plants as are intended for early is owings of turnips cautiously, as they will room as the spring sowings.

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FRUTE GARDEN —Gather in the remainder root prusing, and the making of fresh gritions.

Sporting,

BETTING AT TATTER

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CESARRWHICH.—100 to 14 aget Captain
10 to 1 aget Mr. Bevill's Catregor (off; 12 aget Mr Saville's Privateer (t); 25 to 1 aget
Davis (t); 25 to 1 aget Mr. R. Pen Broock
aget Baron Hotbschild's Breeze (t); 50 to 1
Zephyr (t); 1,000 to 8 aget Mr. L. Wakeley
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—16 to 1 aget Count F
teur (t); 20 to 1 aget Mr. J. Wood's Custard
Count F. de Lagrange's Le Mandarin (t)
Saxon's Lampoon (t).

RESPONSIBILITY OF B.

A Paris letter has the following:—"It astonian compared people in the City of L sum of measy be paid into the house of transmission to the house of Rothachild in bility not only that advice of the payment very first poet, according to the invariable that it is lable to remain neglected for sevin consequence of this neglect a cill is prinjury done to the trusting client, he is a pologies for an unpardonable and aimos coolly told that the omission, no doubt mu owing to the 'pressure of business,' and being in the habit of providing for his by yet this is literally and truly a describion terday before the civil trioual of the Finger, oil and colour merchants, spondents of Measys. Mander Brothous, and have an exclusive right to France. In June last they remitted to Ma. 1,1894. 7s., psyable at Rothschild's, Londo lat of August they paid the amount destine the bank of Rothachilds, in Paris, who und mittance, and received 337 france as their of The bill duly presented in London at matt the answer, "No advice," and being presentary on August 6th, the same answer we protested, and several London correspon Finger hearing of the protest ceased to They addressed a letter of complaint to personally, and he being in Germany not receive an answer tul August 12, wrote to them that they were very take, and were quite disposed to repair it, but teat the office the protest ceased to hander Brothers to state the facts as they felt sure that after this letter the credit of would not suffer. At the same time they servation which they had frequently made house of Rothschild did not like having be office without previous advice, and that it desirable that M.M. Levy and Finger shout the fact done repeatedly had with the default of the Faris Rothechild contract for which they had received a moreover, the essence of which, according every banker in the world, is that it an strictest punctuality. M.S. Levy and Finger should be a fired the matter to the dill was strictest of nor in the protest of the oil was strictest punctuality. M.S. Lev

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS O BIARRIIZ.

In consequence of the heat of the weat pearance of cholera in Paris, the Empe French and the Prince imperial still relate, however, taken several excursion villages and towns, where they have bee enthusiastic manner. Through many of inhabitants have escorted them on tueir v most. One of those scenes we give on pa

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THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

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FLOWER GARDEN—Continue to take up choice plants, as advised last week. Plant anemones, polyasthuses, ranmonluses, and the hardy sorts of bulbous roots, such as junquis, hyacinus, raresuses, cromese, snowdrops, winter acontess, &r. Plant off offers of tuips and prepare beds. Look well to roses, and prune, reducing the number of abouts to secure finer flowers.

KITCHEN GANDEN.—Ground from which crops have been removed anould now no well manured, dug, and, it heavy, ridged up for the winter. If in good contition, to be filled up with cabbage and winter greens. To check laxuriant growth in broccoli, the plants may be taken up said laid in by their heels in trenches, and covered up to their lases, to preserve them through the winter for spring planting. If the tops of asparague are decayed, dut them close to the ground, and the beds cleared and covered three inches deep with rotten dung or leaves. Plant the last crop of endive. Clear away decayed leaves from rhubarb beds, and dress with good soil such plants as are intended for early forcing. Thin the late sowings of turnips cautionely, as they will not require so much room as the spring sowings.

PRUTE GALDEN —Gather in the remainder of fruit. Commence root proxing, and the making of fresh ground for fruit plants—

Syorting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

As the Cesare witch day approaches, the interest in the great handicap begins to deepen, for although speculation does not take same wide range as formerly, still there is that irresistible desire to "get on "something which will not be baulked—not even by the most dreadful visions of "dead "uns" yet to come. The transactions on Monday afternoon may be said to have been confined to two animals, therefor for the Cesare witch and Gladiateur for the Cambridgeshire. When it was known that 1,500 to 100 was accepted about Gladiateur for the Cambridgeshire several eager layers surrounded the conflicing taker of odds; but he had evidenly had enough, and they failed in their efforts to induce him to repeat the investment. About the same period a bookmaker, who is always supposed to know what he is about, took 500 to 30 about the great Frenchman. Le Mandarin was supported at 50 to 1 to £40, and Lampoon at 1,000 to 15. The Derby was not even mentuned. Closing price i—

640 and Lampoon at 1,000 to 15. The Derby was not even mentioned. Closing prices:—
CESARRWITCH.—100 to 14 agst Oaptain King's Salpinotes (off);
10 to 1 aget Mr. Bevill's Oatregor (off; 12 to 1 t freely);
21 to 1 agst Mr. Saville's Privateer (t);
25 to 1 agst Mr. H. Benta's John Davis (t);
25 to 1 agst Mr. H. L'en Brocch's Alabama (t);
40 to 1 agst Baron Kotbschild's Breeze (t);
50 to 1 agst Baron Kotbschild's Breeze (t);
CAMBRIDGESHIER.—15 to 1 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Gladiatenr (t);
20 to 1 agst Mr. J. Wood's Custard Castle (t);
50 to 1 agst Mr. Saxon's Lampoon (t).

Saxon's Lampoou (t)

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANKERS.

A Paris letter has the following:—"It will probably greatly astonsen commercial people in the City of London to lears that if a sum of money be paid into the house of Rothschild in Paris for transmission to the house of Rothschild in London, there is a possisum of modes to the house of Rotaschild in London, there is a possibility not only that advice of the payment may not be made by the very first post, according to the luvariable practice of bankers, but that it is liable to remain neglected for several days, and that when in consequence of this neglect a cill is protested and irreparable injury done to the trusting client, he is not overwhelmed with a pologies for an unpardonable and almost unheard-of-error, but coolly told that the omission, no doubt much to be regretted, was owing to the 'pressure of business' and mapsayer tanned with being in the habit of providing for his bills at the last moment. Yet this is literally and truly a description of a case disclosed eyededs before the civil tributal of the Beine. Mat. Levy and Finger, oil and colour merchants, of Paris, are correspondents of Messra. Mander Brothers, of Wolverhampton, and have an exclusive right to sell their varnish in France. In June last they remitted to Mander Brothers a bill for 1,1894. 7s., payable at Rothschild's, London, on August the bill into the bang of Rothschilds, in Paris, who undertook to make the remittance, and received 337 frances as their commission for so doing. The bill duly presented in London at maturity, was returned with the bank of Rothsculids, in Paris, who undertook to make the remittance, and received 337 france as their commission for so doing. The build duly presented in London at maturity, was returned with the answer, "No advice," and being presented a second time by a notary on August 6th, the same answer was returned. It was then protested, and several London correspondents of MM. Lovy and Finger hearing of the protest ceased to do business with them. They addressed a letter of complaint to Baron James Rothschild personally, and he being in Germany at the time they did not receive an answer til August 12, when the Paris house wrote to them that they were very sorry for the mistake, and were quite disposed to do all they could to repair it, but test two only thing they could do was to write to Mander Stothers to state the facts as they had happened, and they felt sure that after this letter the credit of aM Levy and Finger would not suffer. At the same time they begged to repeat an observation which they had ir equently made before, that the London house of Rothschild did not like having bills made payable at their office without previous advice, and that to avoid mistakes it was desirable that MM. Levy and Finger should not bring the money to the Paris office 'very often at the last moment.' A more ungracious apology under the orromastances cannot be connected. Whether it suited the purpose of the London Rothschilds or not to continue to do a sort of business which it appears they had in point of fact done repeatedly had clearly nothing to do with the default of the Paris Rothschilds to perform the specific contract for which they had received a commission—a contract, moreover, the essence of which, according to the understanding of every banker in the world, as that it sould be executed with the strictest punctuality. MM. Levy and Finger, not considering the reparation offered sufficient, brought their action against the Paris every banker in the world, is that it should be executed with the strictest punctuality. M.M. Levy and Finger, not considering the reparation offered sufficient, brought their action against the Paris Rithschilds, demanding that the defendants should be decreed to insert advertisements in three English and two French journals, stating that the protest of the bill was owing to their neglect to remit to London in proper time funds which they had received M.M. Rothschild demurred to the jurisdictios, and, after hearing counsel on both sides, the court declared inselt incompetent, and referred the matter to the Tribunal of Oom nerce, where it will be reargued on the merits."

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT BIARRIIZ.

In consequence of the heat of the weather and the reported ap In consequence of the heat of the weather and the reported appearance of cholers in Paris, the Emperor and Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial still remain at Biarriz. They have, however, taken several excursions into the neighbouring villages and towns, where they have been welcomed in the mose enthusiastic manner. Through many of the country districts, the inhabitants have escorted them on their way, cheering to their utmost. One of those scenes we give on page 265. ASSAULT ON A BOY BY A SCHOOLMASTER.

Ar the Petty Sessions, Croydon, on Saturday, Mr. W. Ingram, head-master of the Whitgift School, was summoned for unlawfully assaulting and beating a boy, aged threen, named Francis Lambert. Mr. W. Drummond appeared for the defendant. The complainant deposed that about four o'clock in the atternoon on the 22nd, while in the playground with another boy, the defendant acame up to him and boxed his ears twice. Assisted by Mr. Day, one of the masters, he pulled complainant into the schoolroom, and, tholding him tightly, gave him eight or nine surjues with a came. Complainant admitted that he kicked defendant while Day was holding him, and while defendant beat him. A person who extamined the boy found on his back eight black wheals, from which the blood was ready to start. There was also a severe bruise on his arm. Mr. Lambert gave confirmatory evidence as to the eseverity of the flogging. In reply to an inquiry by the witness, the defendant replied, "I am very near dead, and I think this will kill me. I am very sorry, but I was obliged to do it.", Mr. Drummond addressed the court for the defendant stating that on the atternoon in question, while at prayers, the latter saw the boy Lambert enter the yard, and on requesting him to leave he kept at a distance, shaking his head at him. Defendant took a small stick, and did what he should have done if the boy had been one of his own scholars. Mr. Day, the assistant master, stated that the defendant used the switch until it was broken, and then gave the boy half a dezen strokes with the came. Mr. Day, in reply to a question, said the defendant did not exercise more severity than was usually exercised towards the scholars. Some evidence was taken which did not materially alter the complexion of the defendant sconduct, and said the beneft wealth mast the feeling they entertained on the subject by fighing flag 69s and 25s. costs. As one of the saistants had stated these the prophetion of the defendant in the school, it would be well for the governors to make an inquiry into t At the Petty Sessions, Croydon, on Saturday, Mr. W. Ingram, head-master of the Whitgift School, was summoned for unlawfully

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MAGISTRATE'S SON. Great excitement has been created at Stafford by the arrest of Mr. G. F. Griffin, son of Mr. J. Griffin, one of the oldest and most respected borough megistrates, on a charge of aiding and abetting Thorza Toustall, his tather's housekeeper, to conceal the birth of her female child, of which he is alleged to be the father. The facts There Tunstail, his tather's housekeeper, to conceal the birth of her female child, of which he is alleged to be the father. The facts of the case, which are very remarkable, are these:—Tunstail is a young woman about twenty-five years of age, whose parents reside near stafford, and who for five or six years has lived in Mr. J. Griffin's service as housekeeper. The accused, Mr. G. F. Griffin's to it in partnership with his father, and resides under the same roof it seems that about noon on Saturday, the 23rd inst, some children, who were playing on the banks of the river stawddych, near Doigelly, the county to wn of Merionethshire, observed a parcel floating on the river, and called to a man, who got it out. On the parcel being opened it was found to contain the body of a newly-born female child, wrapped up in a newspaper, the Manchester Examiner and Times, of September 16, and a called wrapper, about as are used in drapers' shops. The could was very carefully wrapped up, the limbs being bent double, so as to get the body into a small compass. The body was taken charge of by Osptain H. H. Lloyd Clough, the chief constable of Merionethshire, and the inquest was opened on Tuneday last, before Mr. G. J. Williams, the coroner for the county, at the police-station, Dolgelly, and adjourned till Monday next. A post-mortem examination of the body was after wards made, when marks of violence were found on the throat and skull. The case was left by the coroner in the hands of Captain Clough, who, acting upon isformation received, put himself in communication with Ocionel Hogg, the onief constable of Staffordshire. The exespaper in which the child was wrapped bore the name of Mr. G. F. Griffin, in pencil, and this and other circumstances led to his arrest on Thursday afternoon, as he was shooting with some friends in Shropshire. Tunstail, his father's housekeeper, was also arrested on the same day. She admitted house have ontained the child stody. Both prisoner Griffia is known to have left the town about the time indicat in the sum of £250 each.

ELOPEMENT.—Recently the peace of a very respectable tradesman's isomity in North Shields was suddenly broken by the unexpected disappearance of an only daugater. It subsequently transported disappearance of an only daugater. It subsequently transported from the information which the young lady and given to the servant, whom she stems to have made her confidents, that she had eloped on Saturday morning with an American gentleman. The gentleman, we believe, was distantly related to the lady's family, and had been for a long time in America, where he had amassed a considerable fortune. Eleveral months ago he came home, and resided for a lew days with his friends at North Shields, when it would appear that marriage was proposed to the lady's parents, but they must decidedly set their faces against the alliance. The lovers, ho wever, were not to be stopped. Element were and quietly made all the necessary arrangements for her marriage and subsequent voyage to America. A lew days ago, Romeo, who, we colleve, is neatly three-goors and ten, returned from his wanderings, and finding that his Juitet, a maiden of half his age, had made everything ready for their joint departure, they took the train while the lady's mother was out, got marriad, it is said, at Newcastle, and by this time are, no couple, well on their way to America.—Northern Daily Express.

THE LAST OF "OLD TATERSALL'S."—The yard, stabling, subscription-room, and lawn at Hyde-pers corner, once so familiar to the habitues of the turi, are about to be denolished, to make way for a new road from the top of Groveous-place to Belgrave-square; and on Monday morning the materials and fittings of that ancient locus in quo of the sporting world were partly dispused of by public acuoion.

A DEMONIAC TEMPERATION.—An extraordinary attempt to com-

A DEMONIAC TEMPTATION.—An extraordinary attempt to commit suicion.

A DEMONIAC TEMPTATION.—An extraordinary attempt to commit suiciou occurred as Whitney Court, Hereford hire, the seat of Mr. Tomkyus Dew. The butler of that gentleman, a respectable man named Driscoll, forty years of age, while cleaning his master's plate in the pantry, was auddenly heard to exclaim, as if in exultation. "I have done it! I have done it!" Hearing the exclamation, plate in the pantry, was auddenly heard to exclaim, as if in exultation, "I have done it; I have done it." Hearing the exclamation, Mr. Dew's valet went into the pantry to see what it was that had been done, when, to his astonishment, he found the blood sparting from four different wounds in Driscoll's breast. He immediately summoned his master, and no time was lost in sending for a medical man, and Driscoll was carried, exhausted from loss of blood to his bearcom. For the first two days it was feared internation monorrhage would prove fatal. Upon being questioned, Driscoll gave this account of the transaction: "I was cleaning the plate, and a carving-knile was lying before me. The devil cangup and tapped me on the shoulder, and after some conversation he told me I must put the knile into my stomach, and then I should become immortal. I therefore put the shaft of the knile up against the wall, and thrust myself against the point. I am sorry now I took his advice, and I shan't try it on again." The hallucination seems to have departed after the blood-leading, but the tempter returned again, and it has been thought necessary to put the man under restraint. SHOOKING MURDER AT GLASGOW.

SHOCKING MURDER AT GLASGOW.

On Saturday evening a brutal and premeditated marder was committed in a spirit-shop in High-street. From what can be learned of the circumstances of the case, it appears that for some time past a ham-curer, named John Jameson, has been cohabiting with a woman named Isabelia M Kinnon, who kept a small hackster's shop in New Vennel. They nad been drinking together during the greater part of last week, and on Friday evening he was taken to the police-office in a helpless state of intoxication. Oa being liberated early the following morning he went direct to M'Kianon's house, where he alleges he found a man named James Walker, a traveller. She attempted to keep him out of the house, and this appears to have caused some ill feeling betwixt them. Nothing more was seen or heard of the parties until about six o'clock in the evening, when M Kinnon, along with Walker, went into the publichouse, at 199, High-street, cooupled by Neil Brown, where they were shortly afterwards joined by Jamieson on one or two occasions got up and left the room, but always returned. Daring one of-these short absences, it is said, he went to his lodgings, at 23, Mouse-lane, off Juke-street. No person was in the house as the time but he procured the key of the door from a woman named Mrs. Gil roy, and shortly afterwards left the house, taking a rasor along with him. He went back to the public-house and seated himself beside M Kinnon. It is not rightly known whether any words passed between them or not, but he was observed to rise up suddenly, pull the rasor from his pocket, and draw it scross her throat. He was immediately seized by a man named M'Oaig, belongting to the Olyde district, who was in the house in plain ciothes along with some acquaintances, and held until a police-constable was sent tor, when he was conveyed to the central pour-office. Dr Smith was promptly in attendance upon the poor woman, but found that she was dying, the choodvessels and a por-ton of the was quite happy, and would die happy now that

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

On Monday morning Dr. Laukester held an inquest at the Elephant and Castle, King's road, St. Pancras, on the body of Caroline Milner, who was found dead in bed the previous l'aurabay morning at a lodging-bouse in Drammond-street. From the evidence of the landlord and landlady, air, and Mrs. Rhynd, it appeared that as deceased, who took lodgings with them on the previous Saturday week, did not make her appearance at the breakfast table on the Thursday at the usual time, they went up-stairs and found the bedroom door locked on the inside. The police were sent for, and Constable 432, upon entering the room, said the woman was dead inspector Gibson, of the S division, stated that he searched the room of deceased, whom he found lying on her left side quite dead. He found upon her 14. 5s. 5% in mency and a number of iesters, the tollowing of which he put in as likely to throw light upon the cause of her death: of her death :-

of her death:—

"Dear James,—It is with a breaking heart that I write these few lines to you, and by the time that you receive them I shall be dead, and hope that you will come and put me in my grave. I had not the heart to go to Manchester among tmy friends after all the lies you have caused me to tell them, and you know that I could not not a situation with being subject to those file, that I could not hold a place long; but I hope that God will forgive you, as I have done, and that it will not be long before we meet again in another world. You know in your own heart that it is you that has brought me into all trouble. You must have thought that I had no heart or feeling in me to stand by and see another car, said in may place. me into all trouble. You must have thought that I had no heart or feeing in me to stand by and see another carrased in my place. You could not have done it yourself, for you know that I loved you too well. I only hope that them you have will do as well for you as I have done. I would not let you have your own way enough with me—that made you turn against me. I know it did, but I will now say farewell to you. I have enclosed you my likeness, which I hope you will keep for my sake. With my best love to you and also to Adn; and be sure and be kind to her for my sake. Your oving wife.

OARKY.

oving wife,

"P.S.—Do, I beg of you, come and bury me decently, and not let strangers do it. I have enclosed you a card of the house I am

The letter was directed to Mr. James Alexander Mill, Great The letter was directed to Mr. James Alexander Mill, Groat Chapel-atreet, Broadway, Westminster, who, upon being sworn, said that deceased was not his wife, but had been his housekeeper previous to his marriage and afterwards, up to Saturday week. She lelt against the wish of himself and wife. He gave her £3 when she left. She had epileptic fits nearly every fortnight. Dr. Baylis said he had examined deceased, and could not find anything to account for death, but had sent stomach, &c., to Dr. Hatley for analysis. There was a slight bruise on her right thigh. The inquiry was adjourned for a fortnight.

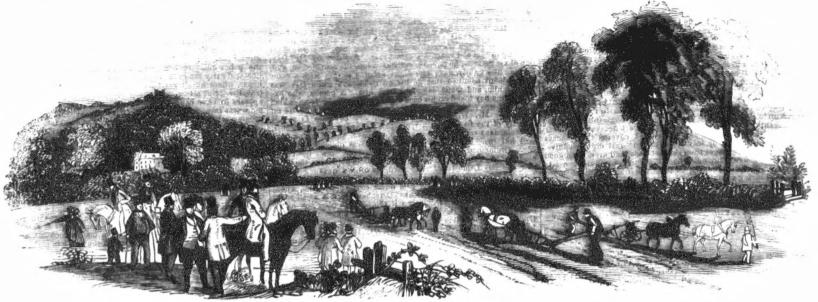
The Davenport Brothers in Paris —Several of the Parisian evening journals having published the following paid insertion:—
"The second public sitting of M.M. Davenport and Fay, at Herz's Room, was a long triumph, and replied victoriously to all calumnies. These mary-lious sittings take place every evening, at haif-past eight." The Opinion Nationale, in reproducing it, says:—
"The price of five france a line offered for the insertion of this note has been refused by us. We publish it gratuitously, for the complete edification of such of our readers as were present at the sitting. A man must indeed have contracted a long habit of mystifying the gubble to dare, even for money, to sak for the publication of the audacious statement which is given above. Let us, in the first place, state that the new appeal to the public of Messra-Davenport and Fay was received with the most complete indifference. There were hardly sixty persons in the room at half-past eight, and it was with great difficulty that this total was swelled, towards nine o'clock, from seventy-five to eighty visitors." The writer then speaks in very severe terms of the aggressive demeanour of the Davenport party, and of their impertment replies to the observations of the public, adding that the invectives interchanged rendered the spectacle THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS IN PARIS -Several of the Parisian ing that the invectives interchanged rendered the spectsole most afflicting. The Opinion terminates in these words:—
"And now to have done with the subject, let us declare that M.M. Davenport and Fay would not have deserved for a single moment rendered the spectacle Dayenport and ray would not have deserved for a single moment to attract our attention, even as jugglers, had they not had the pretension of setting themselves up as the ministers of openit powers; and had they not, in the exercise of their industry, made themselves the propagators of tores both faise and dangerous for too ardent imaginations." The Epoque also pabishes the note gratuitously, with the remark that it is not rich enough to insert a falsehood for 5f. per line.

tationary, with the remark that it is not rich enough to insert a talsehood for 5f. per line.

Am IMPERIAL COMPLIMENT.—The Emperor of the French has presented a copy of his "Line of Cresar" to Mr. M'Vicar, of Liverpool. The channel through which this book was conveyed to him, and the complimentary manner in which it was given to him, have, we learn, pleased Mr. M'Vicar quite as much as the present itself.

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NEIGHBOURHOOD OF



THE ALL-ENGLAND PLOUGHING MATCHES.

ALL-ENGLAND PLOUGHING MATCHES.

Another of the All-England matches took place last Tuesday week at Abingdon, which created unusual interest, the competitors being Howard's veteran ploughman, Brown, Bansome's young ploughman, Dale, and two local men. Dale went away in splendid style, and after a most exotting contest was declared the winner. On the same day at Wellingborough the champion prize was awarded to Howard's man, Purser. On Tuesday week the annual ploughing for championable and money prizes offered to Surrey ploughmen was also contested on Mr. M. Walker's farm near Croydon.

The affair created much interest, and the members of the Surrey Agricultural Association sent their best skilled ploughmen to display their prowess in this branch of field labour. The competitors mustered strong, holding ploughs of ancient and modern make; each team had half an acre of land to turn over, and "the sons of the cled," many of whom were very young men, contended had for the victory, turning and laying up the land in ridge and well rounded furrows of a uniform size, and in a style not to be excelled in other counties. The prizes consisted of small sums, varying from 19s. to £3, and a championship. At the conclusion of the day's work the judges made their awards, and the

[Oct. 7, 1865.



SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW SHERIFFS. (See page 266.)



tes left the land in the triumph of fame and its and the besten men in the good-natured spir it o aguine of success at next autumn meeting. of the week took place on Friday at Hinton, near shire, on the farm of Mr. Peacock. There were viz., Meesrs. Ransome's man, Barker; Messrs. riser; and two first-class local men. Although he work done was of unusual excellence, and the Ipswich and Bedford firms was fully put forth. apetition, which excited the greatest interest our speciators, the judges, who with them had





watched the progress of the work from the beginning, awarded the champion prize to Messrs. Bansome's man.

Evil Radnor's ploughmen also highly distinguished themselves in the All England Class, and his work was judged equal to Purser's, the judges highly commending them, and giving them both an extra prize. Another of the earl's men, in the class for the best plougument in the district, won the first prize with a Bansome plough against fourtern competitors.

APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW SHERIFFS.

APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW SHERIFFS.

On Thursday week if: Alderman Gibbons and Mr. James Figgins a member of the Common Conneil, who were recently elected sheriffs of London, were publicly sworn in at childnell, preparatory to their assuming the duties of their office. The sheriffs are always sworn in on the eve of Michaelman Day, upon which the liverymen meet at Guildhall to elect the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, and their first duty is to take part in that ceremony. The office of sheriff of London, with which that of sheriff of Midlesex is associated, is of great antiquity, and although entailing upon the holders very considerable expense in maint ining its dignity in the manner to which the citizens have been acceptioned from time immemorial, it has always been, as it still it, an object of ambition to men of leisure and ample fortune. No citizen can decline the office when elected to it, even though he be chosen against his wish, except on payment of a fine of £500 or £500. There have been instances occasionally of men paying the due rather than undertake the sitendant duties and responsibilities, but they are comparatively rare. By outsom the sheriffs play a very conspicuous part in alicivic pageants and ceremonies, being second only in that respect to the Lord Mayor for the time being. They attend, as a maister of course, at the presentation of all addresses to the Throne emanating from the corporation; they have, by long usage, the peculiar privilege of presenting in person petitions to parliament at the bar of the House of Commons; at the royal ceremonies where the corporation is represented they are usually, if not invariably, present; they are the returning officers at elections in the Oity of London of members to serve in parliament; they are the returning officers at elections in the Oity of London of members to serve in parliament; they attend the judges at the Central Criminal Court from time to time; and they are charged with the safe coustody of all prisoners within the limits of the City.

Pre

sheriffs, then invested their successors with the badges of office, and the new sheriffs received the congratuations of the Lord Mayor and aldermen present, of whom there were a goodly number. They alterwards received from their predesserors in office the keys of the various City prisons, which they handed in turn to the governors, and with that the ceremony ended.

governors, and with that the ceremony ended.

NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE SPREE.—Adolphus Fi'zgeorge, Edward Claremont Kenneth Mackenzie, William James Italoot, and — M'Ewin, officers on board her Majesty's ship Arethusa, were fined on Saturday by the Stonehouse magistrates for creating a disturbance in Union-street. The delendants cid not appear, but Mr. Rannle, of Devonport, attended on their behalf. The Arethusa is about to proceed to sea, and the delendants, tefore leaving Plymouth, resolved to have a night's spree. At half-past one o'clock on Friday morning they were in Union-street, and being "up" for a trick on some tradesmen of the town, it was resolved to fnjure the "lamb" hanging over the shop door of Mr. Lake, which was placed there as an emblem of his trade as a woellen-draper. One of the detendants, supposed to be l'albot, climbed up the watersp int and got on the cornice over the shop window. Before he reached the 'lamb' Policeman Hubbs and another officer came up to see what was the matter, and the other defendants tried to keep the constables back while Talbot executed his work. In this, ho wever, they isslied, for Talbot having broken two of the lamb's legs, came down the spout, and was received into the arms of the policeman. The other defendants called some marines to the assistance of their companion, and, using Hobbs' words, the officers were pinned to the wall. The marines, however, went away when they were threstened to be polited out on parade next morning. All the defendants were taken into custody, but were let free on giving their names. The damage done to the lamb was assistancerily scaled out of court; but for the disturbance Talbot was ordered to pay a fine of 10s, and the other defendants 5s. each and costs.—Western Morning News.

Practical Joking and its Effects.—Not many evenings ago a party of young men and Doys went out to take a ramble, and, to increase the pleasure of the evening, one of the party brough his concertina, wherewith to "while the happy hours away." The witching hour,

concertina, wherewith to "while the happy hours away." The witching hour, however, when "graves yawn and churchyards and forth their dead," still found the youthful votaries of Terpsthore footing it round the town to the enlivening strains of "O Donnell Aboo," when suddenly the anything but awful, to them, majesty of the law appeared at a corner in the shape of five policemen. Here was a chance to numbing the Peelers; and, true to the spirit of reckless youth, they determined not to let it pass. "On!' says one, "here's the Peelers." "By George," says and her, "lie's pretend to be Fenians drilling." They march past, give the word of command, and go through some evolutions quite a lamilitairs. The police, however, do not see the joke; the would-be. Fenians were followed, and due notes taken of their proficiency in the warlike art. Need we tell the denouement? One now lies in gaol to take his trial at the coming assizes on a charge of treason; another is bound in heavy bail to appear "and do likewise;" while a third has out the country. A joke may be a joke; but getting oneself into gaol on a treasonal charge looks like "no joke."—Waverford Mail.

"DISTINGUISHED VISITORS" AT WORCESTER—A few days ago, the state of the state of the country and Marchen and Marchen

'Distinguished Visitors" At Worcester.—A few days ago, "DISTINGUISHED VISITORS" AT WORCESTER.—A few days ago, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the groom and Mrs. Crosse, whose romantic elopement and subsequent marriage have been food for gossip for several days past, and whe are at present on their wedding tour, arrived in Worcester from Hereford. Having to wait some time before the arrival of another train, they whiled away the time by walking up and down the platform. It soon became known who they were, and a great many spectators assembled, by whom the appearance and style of the happy bride and bridegroom were freely canvassed.— Worcestershire Chronicle.

A MATTER OF LACKE—It has been computed that 40,000 persons arrived by train in Birmingham the other day, the occasion being "the Great Outon Fair" Gentlemen Only.—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button by insisting upon avenue your trousers titted with

brace button by insisting upon acting your trousers ditted with BUSSEY'S PATENT BUTTONS, which never come off, and are fixed at the rate of five per minute. Patentees' Depot, 482, New Oxford-

BUSSEY'S PATEAR BUITONS, which never come out, and are fixed at the rate of five per minute. Patentees' Depot, \$22, New Oxfordstreet, W.O.—(Advertisement.).

EXCREDION EXCREDION FARILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MAGINESS
For every home, are the simplest, obsepost, and best; doing every variety of Gomestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Whight and Mann, 128, Halborg Bars, London. Manufactory, Ipawish, ...

Theatricals, Music, etc.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. Alfred Mellon's promenade concerts were brought to a close on Saturday evening last. The farewell night was for his benefit, when the theatre was crowded to overflow in every part. The programme was highly attractive, and the various pieces were executed in the same brilliant style which has characterized Mr. Mellon's concerts throughout his soc sessful season. At the conclusion Mr. Mellon received a tremendous call, and the ova-tion paid to him by audience and crehestra truly showed how highly his services have been appreciated.

highly his services have been appreciated.

DRURY-LANE — "Macbeth" still heads the bill at this establishment. Mr. Paelps and Mr. James Anderson sus ain the principal character on alternate nights. Milton's mask of "Comus" is the concluding spectacular piece

PRINCESSS.—The long and successful carear of "Arra-na-Pegue" was brought to a close on Saturday overlog last, after a rou of 164 nights; and were it not that Arra and Mrs. Boucicalli require a little relaxation after their great exertions, the drama would doubtless have continued equally papular for another hundred nights, or even more. On Monday and Tuesday the house was closed. On Wednestay the theatre was again opened, when Mr. Charles Reade's drama, from his own novel of "Never too Late to Mend," was produced, the particulars of which we will give in our next.

OLYMPIO.—There is no alteration in the bill of this theatre.

OLYMPIC.—There is no alteration in the bill of this theatre.

"The Serf; or Love Levels All," and the extravaganza of "Prince Camaralzaman," still prove of sufficient attraction to draw crowded audiences nightly.

audiences nightly.

8 ADLWR'S WELLS.—Miss Marrlott has appeared during the week as Margaret Elmore in "Love's Sacridee;" Mariana in 'The Wife," and in Shiel's play of "Evadue." Her reception on Saturday evening last was most enthusiastic, and a crowded audience testified how glad her numerous friends were to welcome her back to the "legitimate" home. We need screely add that she sugtained each of her characters with her wouted force and perfection. She has been well supported by Mr. James Bennett, and one of the best composies Mr. Edgar has yet put for ward under his lesseeship. The comedicate of "Lovers' Quarrels," in which Miss Minnie Davis appears, and the farce of "That Rascal, Jack," with Miss Lizzle Harrison and Mr. John Rouse, have been the other attractions.

tions.

ADELPHI—"Rip Van Winkle" keeps in the ascendant here, and with the farce of "Good for Nothing" and "The Widow's Viction," a capital evening's amusement is afforded.

NEW ROYALTY.—Miss Fanny Reeves, with, Mr. Elliot Galer, are still attracting delighted audiences to witness "Castle Grim," "The Young Widow," and "Frince Amabel."

BRITANNIA—The principal attraction here has been the dramas of "The Beggar's Petition" and "Jeannte and Effie Deaus." Between the pieces, as usual, there is the miscellaneous performance.

Pariormance.

Bi'ANDARD—Mr. Greswick has been drawing crowded audiences to this theatre in the drama of "Ingomer," and in the tragedy of "The Bridal," Miss Sarah Thorae statisting the principal female part, "The Bay of Bisaay" has been the afterpiece.

otpa! female part. "The Day of blessy was good and afterpiece.

OITY OF LONDON.—Mr. Nelson Lee has engaged Mrs.
Macready, who has appeared as Mrs Haller, in the "Stranger," and
as Lady Macboth. Leat evening (Friday), she was announced to
appear as Shylock, in "The Merchant of Venics." On Tuesday
evening, Mr. W. Travers took his benefit, when the Baby Actress
was the principal attraction. "Frankenstein," with Mr. R. H.
Kitchen as the Monster, has been the concluding piece.
VIOTORIA—"The Oersican Brothers" has been placed on the
stage here to an admirable manner, the sensational scenes being
especially good. An exceedingly laughable larce, entitled "Caughby the Cuff" follows; and concluding with the nautical drama of
"The Lost Ship."

PAVILION.—This East-end house has been doing an excellent
business with the new and sensational drama of "Nelly," and "The
Poor of London."

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPARY commence the second season, at Covent Garden, on Saturday, the 21st, when Meyerbeer's opera of "L'Africaine" will be re-produced.

THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, nucley the management of Miss Herbert, opena on Saturday next, the 14th.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE will open, with nearly all the old favourities, on Monday evening next.

ASTLEY'S THEATRE will again commence its season, this evening (Saturday), with Menken as the principal attraction in "The United States, Parkey Market States, Parket States, P

(Saturday), with Menken as the principal attraction in "The United of the Sun."

Crystal Palace.—Mr. G. Pulleyn's great day at this popular place of amusement took place on Monoay last, and attracted a large number of visitors. The Ohiuses giant appeared, and his impression of the seems he soon reduced to writing, as follows:—"In my country there are many lofty edifices; the pagoda, the jossnouse, and the palace of the mandatin—the lofty, the sacred, and the awe-inspiring. They speak to us the history of our country, and mark the rise and fall, the prosperity or decay, of each district, and mark the rise and fall, the prosperity or decay, of each district, and mark the rise and fall, the prosperity or decay, of each district, and mark the rise and fall, the prosperity or decay, of each district, and mark the rise and tall, the prosperity or decay, of each district, and mark the rise and the people, the silence of decay, when the loved just-house wears no more its variegated colours and devices. I had heard that the palaces of Eugland were replete with grandeur; but there is no word in my poor Eastern language fit to express the light and sparkling splendour of this great edifice of clear transparent or, stal. I am told it was the pride of him who was but lately your almost king, and it is surely worthy of his revered name, were ne twice king of your great Western nation. Our sages say that at the forming of the world, the purer part separating went up and formed the heavens, and the earthy particles then closed together; hence our gross sark. But earth is not all gross, for even on me, with my poor understanding, this marvel of the handtwork of man—this monument of your lamented prince—burst like a dream; a dream of something we would fain were real, yet dread lest it disperse into the air, and leave earth marvel of the handiwork of man—tais monument of your lamented prince—burst like a dream; a dream of something we would fain were real, yetdread lest it disperse into the air, and leave earth earth; which dream of Parante now seeing, what shall I say of it to my countrymea? To this effusion was appended the "cuop" of Chang, who spoke in Chinece the speech he daily delivers to his visitors at the Egyptian Hall.

MR. Conquest's Benefit takes place at the Grecian Theatre on the 12 in has, when a new drama, from the pen of Mr. Elliof Galer, will be produced.

MR SLEIGH, treaturer of the Princess's Theatre, takes his benefit at that cetsoitement take evening.

MR. E. F. SMITH'S BENEFIT at Chamberna, Cardons, on Mandalland, and the state of the princess's Theatre, takes his benefit at that cetsoitement take avening.

MR. SLRIGH, reasurer of the Princess's Theatre, takes his benefit at that establishment this evening.

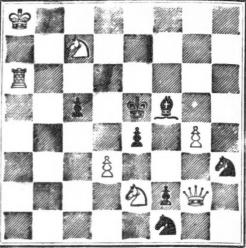
MR. E. P. SMITH'S BERKEIT at Oremorns Gardens, on Monday lest, attracted a nost of victors. The programme, as usual, entraced a rare list of amisem n.s., in air of which the numerous assemblage joined hearthy. The weather was delightful, and the gardens looked brittant.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, at St. James's Hall, have attracted used sufficient of the weath.

attracted good audiences during the week. Their entertainments are highly amusing
This Opera Dr Camera, at the Gallery of Illustration, continues as attractive as ever. "Ohing-Chow-Et," and "Widow Bewiched," afford as deligatful an evening's amusement as could be desired."

Thess.

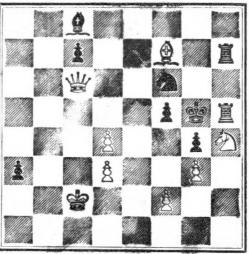
PROBLEM No. 299 .- By JOHN SCOTT.



White.

White to move, and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 800 .- By ALFRED KEMPE, Esq. (of Jersey). Black



White to move, and mate in three moves

Game between Mr. Mackenzie and Herr Kolm *

White	Black
M. Mackenzie.	Herr Kelm.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3	2. Kt to Q 8 3
8. B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4. P to Q Kt 4	4. B takes P
5. P to Q B 3	5. B to B 4
6. P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7. Castles	7. K Kt to B 3
8. B to Q R 3 (a)	8. P to Q 8
9. P to K 5	9. Pat Q 8 takes P (b)
10. Q to Q Kt 3	10. Q to Q 3
11, k to K square	11. P to K 5
12. Q Kt to Q # (c)	12. K B takes Q B P
18. Kt takes K F	18. B takes K R
14. R takes B	14. K to Q square
15. Kt takes Kt	15. P takes Kt
16. B to Q Kt 5	16. Kt to Q ts 4
17. Q to Q Kt 4	17. Kt to Q B 3
18. Kt takes Q P (d)	18. Q takes Kt (s)
19. Q to K 7 (ch)	19 Kt takes Q
20. B takes Kt, mating.	

(a) Much better than P to K 5, to which Black would reply with (b) His best move, according to the Schachzeitung, is Kt to K Kt

(c) All this is very cleverly played.

(i) This savours somewhat of rashness, as it gives Black an opportunity of exchanging Queens Perhaps Q to Q B 5 would be preferable.

(e) This is fatal. He should have taken Q with Kt. *[Forwarded by Mr. Ranger.]

G. W. B.—Try the effect of 11. P to Q B 3. See the variation referred to in Wormald's "Chess Openings," as occurring in a game between mesers. Fraser and Falkbeer, page 103.

T. Betts.—You cannot do better than subtcribe to the "Chess World," a periodical conducted by some of the strongest players in England.

T James —Our correspondent will be happy to play any amateur of moderate strength, a game of Chess by correspondence. To save time, the challenger will concede the first move to his opponent.

Asprant—the opening moves of the Allgaier Gambit are—

1 P to K 4 2. P to K B 4 3 Kt to K B 3 4. P to K B 4 5 Kt to K 5 P to K 4
 P takes P
 P to K Kt 4
 P to Kt 5

and Black can now reply with either P to K R 4, P to Q 3, B to K 2, or K Kt to B 3.

2, or K Kt to B S.

R. Peters.—You have not placed a White King on the board, in the position submitted by you. Apparently he should stand on Q B 6. Please to favour us with a correct copy of the study.

Naw and Police.

POLICE COURTS MANSION HOUSE.

MANSION HOUSE.

ALLYGED TREFT AND FRANCZZEMENT — Francis Nerria, a wyoung me. R. living at Langum-terace North was brought befor Mayor, charged with stealing a chi-que for £50, and also other me employers, amounting to about £50. Mr. Wonter, solicitor, of he w, conducted the prosecution. The prosecutor was Mr. Thome control of the work of the prosecution in their service as clerk for some years. They have large shipping transactions frime with the various dock companies, and keep deposit and them to meet dock charges, which accounts are kept like those of with corresponding pass-bocks. The prisoner was accustomed charges from the firm drawn on the Bank of England to pay dock companies in respect to dock charges. He well knew that twere to be banded to the companies, and not to be changed by smally filled up the bodies of them, and the partners signed the cheques for £50 each were produced in court, one date; the 12th and drawn by the firm in favour of the Lindon and St. Kath C.mpany; another, dated the lat of September, in favour of the St. Katharine Dock Company. They had all signed in the name of the firm, hat contrary to the custom of the were not crossed, and so the prisoner was enabled to turn money. On Friday they dis-lovered that one of them money on Friday they dis-lovered that one of them money on Friday they dis-lovered that one of them changed at the Bank of England, and they saked the produce his pass-book. He evaced the question for the momen day he failed to make his appearance. They varie stock passes to have been kept in his deek in the counting-house, but on his same they were missing, and were after wards found oncealed the sample room on his master spremises. On Moncay more ist, the piencer was given into the custody Police-onstable Smith, 298, as he was leaving his own house, and the tures of have been kept in his deek in the custody of Police-onstable Smith, 298, as he was leaving his own house, and the tures how we have the made a similar nanwer, "That's right." He was told by the conhewou

GUILDHALL.

GUILDHALV.

Puttied Dows the British houses—Mr. Charles Bosh, of Myard, Gracechiar he-street, was summoned before Mr. Aliseman Mr. Alired Lawrence Foster, superintendent of the City police, is a room for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto races. Mr. Poland, instructed by the City solicitor, prosecuted Metcuife, instructed by Mr. Toomas Board, defended. Mr. Polas estated the case very shortly, ealed Thomas Giffiths, who sai police-cons. solo. I went to No. 2, Biltyard, Gracechurch-street, of August, and again on the 10th. On the ground floor is a furn and the defendant's office is on the first floor. The name of Mr pained in black letters on the door-post. There was an officer of Warren with me when I went there. There were about affectines in the room and a person seated at a desk with a book in The defendant when in the room taking money, and there was a taking some racing lists there; it was for the Stewards Plais Heading stakes. There were also lists of the room taking accome, and there was a taking some racing lists there; it was for the Stewards Plais Heading stakes. There were also lists of the room taking accome into the room said, "I will back Endelsigh." I saw him house list, and he whispered something to the defendant who came into the room said, "I will back Endelsigh." An entry was near the same stakes a Es note from his pocket which he gave to ant, who returned him El. I asked him the odds on. "Pearld'it Niewards" Place, and be said, "I will have been which he gave to ant, who returned him El. I asked him the dots on. "Pearld'it Niewards" Place, and be said, "I writered to one." I went again on I lith of August, and each time I saw the defendant there and so prosesses. This evidescow was confirmed by Bohert Warren's, police solors been and a same some for suppression of Tattersall's and also of toris Clas, and he could not see that the Act of parlia formed mere for suppression of batting in the Cuty than it wells as the could not see that the Act of parlia formed mere for suppres

BOW STREET.

A Lady's "Expectationa,"—Mary Jane Richardson appeared a summons charking her with assaulting Alice within. The conrespectable-looking young woman, assistant to Mir. Walker, Swand, stated that in the previous morning the defensant selected some uncer clothing to the value of £2 15. 6d., which to be sent to 32 Moifolk-attect. Wite-as took them there, with it to bring back the goods or the money. She was shown into room, and saw her. The defendant said she would have the gauted, but she would like to try them before deciding. Witness Mr. Kent, the landlord of the house, who advised age not a goods unless she was paid for them. While witness was aged for them. While witness was a good unless she was paid for them. While witness was too wait in her drawing-room, as a he should be back in a few Witness wasted an hour and a haif, when detendant returned, a by an old gentleman. At that time she had not the parcel with clutted if her brother had been, and witness house presents a strength of the cross-exemination by a colloid; when we have a present a descended the stairs and sgale sakes for the money of the cross-exemination by a solidir who appears for the defendant for the defendant protection of the defendant of the defendant protection of the defendant of the defendan

Zaw and Police.

POLICE COURTS. MANSION HOUSE.

ALLIGED TREFT AND FRESZERSENT—France Norris, a well-dressed young men, living at League n-servace North was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with stealing a chaque for £50, and also other mostes of his employers, amounting to about £50. Mr. Woater, colicior, of Backlersbury, conducted the protecution. The prosecutor was Mr. Thomse Naunton Coffice, a merchant, at 2 Great St. Helen's, in pastmership with Mr. Theodors Thomasett. The prisoner had been in their service as a shipping clerk for some years. They have large shipping transactions from time to time with the various dock companies, and keep depost accounts with them to meet dock charges, which accounts are kept like those of bankers, with corresponding pass-bocks. The prisoner was accustomed to receive chaques from the firm drawn on the Eark of England to pay over to the dock companies in respect to dock charges. He well knew that the cheques were to be handed to the companies, and not to be changed by him. He pusually filled up the bodies of them, and the partners signed them. Three chaques for £50 each were produced in court, one date a the 12th of August, and drawn by the firm in favour of the Lindon and St. Astharine Dock Company; another, dated the lat of September, in favour of the East and West India Book Company; and a third, dated the 25th of September, in favour of the St. Katharine Dock Company. They had all three been signed in the name of the firm, but contany to the custom of the firm, they were not crossed, and so the prisoner was enabled to turn they have not crossed, and so the prisoner was enabled to turn them into money. On Friday they observered that one of them had been changed at the Bank of England, end they saked the prisoner to produce his pass-book. He evaced the question for the moment, and next day be failed to make bits appearance. 're various dock press-books ought to have been kept in his desk in the counting-house, but on his despendence where missen, and were afterwards fund conceald in a bax is the sample room on his

GUILDHALT

GUILDHALV.

PUTTIEG Down THE BETHEG HOUSES — Mr. Charles Bush, of No. 2. Bell-yard, Gracechar—barrest, was summoned before Mr. Aliseman Philips by Mr. Alired Lawrence Foster, succrimendent of the City police, for keeping a room for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto upon borse races. Mr. Poland, instructed by the City solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. Bieveire, instructed by Mr. Thomas Beard, defended. Mr. Poland, having stated the sase very snortly, sailed Thomas Grimitha, who said: I sm a police-cone acid. I went to No. 2, Brit-yard, Gracechurch-street, on the 6th of August, and again on the 10th. On the ground floor is a furniture shop, and the defendant's office is on the Grat floor. The mame of Mr. Bash was palled in black letters on the door-post. There was no officer of the name of Warren with me when I went there. There were about officen or including the room and a person cested at a deak with a nock in his hand. The defendant was in the room taking money, and there was a case containing some raning lists there; it was for the Stewards Plate and the Heading diakes. There were also lists of ther borse races with the odds it a vote man point to the name of a horse on the lists and give the defendant a sovereign. The defendant then communicated with a man at a table who had a book, and he then made an entry in it. One man who came into the room said, "I will back Eddeligh." I saw him point to bose list, and he white-gred comething to the defendant who said to the bose list, and he white-gred comething to the defendant who said to the bose lists, and he were also lists of the work of the same who came into the room said, "I will back Eddeligh." I saw him point to a bose list, and he would not see a said. "There to one." I went again on the Sta and lith of August, and each lime I saw the defendant who said to the bose lists. The said server was a said with the same part of the room said. I have said him the defendant flow of the said with a man came from the pariote of the said with a man ca

solutior stated that she was separated from her hashand upon the ground of crustly. Pending the cutt a knowly had been allowed, but it cames to reversely. Pending the cutt a knowly had been allowed, but it cames to reversely. Pending the cutt a knowly had been allowed, but it cames to reversely. Pending the cutt a knowly had been allowed, but it cames to reversely. I may be the conceivation of the proceedings. Size had since been supported by the complainment of the control of the control of the proceedings. The proceedings are the control of the process of the process of the control of the control of the process of the control of the control of the process of the control of the control

CLERKEN WELL

SHAM DETECTIVES—William Davis, who described himself as a photographer, and Wallam Mitsoell, as a consermonger heal of them will effected, were charged with uniquefully representing themselves as descrive. Heers of the metropolitan police, and with fragidatently obtaining the sum of 10s from Mrs Jalis telent, of 9 Grovener-road, Highbury New Park. The complations tested that the release a lesington police cancer and sizes that he was a descrive officer from the Isington policestation, that he had beard the evening peture that he had lest a dog that he know the particle who had stolen it, and that he was certain the one he spoke about was the right one. After some nonversation he saked to see the office below and he was anown them. She (witness) had offered 10 tea. Ward for the recovery of the dog, and the prisoner showed her one of the haddbile containing the description of the missing dog. After some celay he head the e was a cast whiting for her if the would go with him to describ the dog, and he sino said that it was necessary for her to siny there, and the would for the true to the time of the him he would either make his escape or might kill the dog, it did not reture, and ahe then communicated with the police, who took her she had been deceived. She thought he statements were correct because he was no well dressed, and it was because he represented himself as a contable that the prisoner was the previous winess and said that he was a detective from the Indugtous more should be to the contained the contained the prisoner was the previous winess and said that he was a detective from the Indugtous the house, the asset to be about the knew to who wand to you it, as he looked well lover the laws atone, and in the police with the prisoner of the new of wand to you it, as he looked well over the laws atone, and not have the prisoner to the prisoner form the wall of the prisoner forms the wall of the prisoner forms the wall of the prisoner forms the wall of the prisoner of the prisoner form the wall

WORSHIP STREET.

WORSHIP STREET.

TICKST-OF-LEAVE LAW.—Charles Hooper, a man of middle age and thinesy-set irame, who energed by Sergeant Maveery, N divisions, with not reporting himselt, socrating to the condition of nice issuese, he being the hinder of a ticket-of-leave, and also for an infiningement of its regulation by consorting with bed characters, &c. The expectant evidence was, that while passing a public-house its Sauvedicton at might he saw the prisoner sizes hold of the prisoner with the control of the complainant on the top of season is a state of the complainant on the top of season is a state of the complainant on the top of season is a state of the complainant on the top of season is a state of the complainant on the complainant of the complainant on the complainan

THAMES

Tables to Bits A Man's Nosz Off.—James Dempsey, an Irish inbourer, we brought before Mr Paget changed with amounting Jemes Pearson, and all mpiting is bits his mass off. I. appeared that the prosecutor, who is nity-dwy seared says, and a pitet-ager on the London and B solwall Ballway, and the misfortance to have the prisoner in his house as a lodger, and a very adoly and the misfortance to have the prisoner in his house as a lodger, and a very adoly and the misfortance to have the prisoner in his house as a lodger, and a very adoly and the most be a translated on the prisoner, she ming, and fruking with his country nen, who occasionally assembled there is large numbers. At least the prosection distributed on the prisoner is goods for reast one, but he would not leave the house, and threatened to nave Peasson's life On Minday siternoun the prisoner and several big follows were in his room ready to meet reason when he came home. The proceeding gave notice of the intended viole of a still ended to get him a mass and for the police in any person attached him. The police contables were of recked to seep a gold london. The present in a cooner reasoned his home than he was most by the prisoner at the door, and he said he would have his life. The prisoner at the door, and he said he would have his life. The prisoner at the door, and he said he would have his life. The prisoner at the door, and he said he would have his life. The prisoner repeared the attempt, and said, "I'll awallow your home." The prosecutor's nose. Praraco quickly drew his nose away, and the prisoner repeared the attempt, and said, "I'll awallow your home." The prosecutor's breast, and offer the count recover from the shock asteach him as tremendous how over the left eye, and knocked him down, He got up and was knocked on own three time in succession. The prisoner then plants the prosecutor, and was proceeding to farther violance, went her prisoner is don't him to the mouth. Mr. Paget awked how the prisoner got the out on his bead, Pearson it

SOUTH WARK.

SOUTHWARK.

D. SORACEFUL CORDUCT IN A CHOICH—Elizabeth Mead, a respectable-lowing female, was orought before Mr. Wootlych charged with a noying the coogregation of St. Peter's Church, Westminster-bridge-road, and using dispating and fithy language in the sacred edition. Mr. George Mattok, one of the assistants in the church, proved the case. Mr. Wootlych a.ke.i if the service had commanced. Witness replies in the ugastlve, out the clergyman was about to enter the pulpit. Several females, among whom were young children, were at the time obsgring the church when had now of the flicty appressions. Mr. John Biggs, gasdier, in the BJruugh-road, corro-or-teed. In snawer to the charge, the prisoner said that she had certainly been drinking a little, out sine was not druk. The woman put had into a book yew, and because she remonstrates with her also was turned out. Mr. Wootlych told her that her conduct was acceptingly disgraceful. Persons who went to church were not to be annoyed with impunity, therefore he should fine her 25t, or inventy-one cays? imprisonment.

A Fatratuss Wiffe—William Johnson, a tall, powerful-looking man, a brown's near vanl, was placed at the bar before Mr. Wootlych charged with committing a violant assault apon William Down. The charge, who exhibites appeared onto across the face, as id that a short time age his wife and early sist him, taking with her was children. He beard nothing of ber until Sanday, whom he found her to be itving with the prisoner, in Red-cross-court, Börough. On Monday evening he went to their lodgings to feeth away his cauden's from auno a worthness woman, and went to the top or the sair. He then had an alterostom with his write, when the prisoner reabact one of stairs. He was out severely about the face as an early stance. As soon as he recevered hitself, he fetched a police-constable, and gave the prisoner into custody. The prisoner accepted to murcer him, and acted a violently that he was courted to barroade his deer. On Sanday atternoon the prosecutor wine to his hous

BOW STEET.

A Livy's "Exercitions"—Mary Jane Blobardon appeared to answer a mumous char, ing her with assailing Alice within The complainant of the property o









ст. 7, 1865.



Esq. (of Jersey).



moves.

terr Kolm " Black F Kolm, v rouge,
to K 4
to Q 8 8
to B 4
to kas P
to k4
takes P
Kt to B 8
to Q 8
at Q 8 takes P (b)
to Q 8
to K 5
B takes C B P
takes K R
to Q 0 Supara to Q square

ck would reply with eitung, is Kt to K Kt

takes Kt (e) takes O

it gives Black an Q to Q B 5 would be ith Kt.

3. See the variation veribe to the "Chess

strongest players in by to play any ama-correspondence. To nove to his opponent. tier Gambit are—

o K 4
akes P
o K Kt 4
o Kt 5

4, P to Q 3, B to K

ing on the board, in the should stand on Q of the study.

NEWFOUNDLAND RETRIEVER.

TRIEVER.

Our engraving displays the fine bead of the dog used in pheasant shooting, and called a retriever. It is of the Newfoundland breed; and as the birds are apt to fly up on seeing a dog, it is necessary to keep him near to you; but, on being ordered, would break his point, dash in, and put the pheasants to flight before they could run out of shot. This animal is also particularly serviceable in fetching in the game after it is shot, as it is rare to see a pointer, however expert in fetching his birds, that can follow and find the wounded once half so well as the Newfoundland dog. (See first page.)

THE WREOK REGISTER AND CHART FOR 1864.

In the face of the gratifying



on foreign voyages, and those whose country and employment

are unknown.

Of the total number of casual-Of the total number of canual-ties reported in 1964, 351 were casualties arising by collision, and 1,089 were casualties from causes other than collisions. Of these 1,890 casualties, 467 resulted in total losses, and 923 in damage more or less serious.



AN APPEAL FOR THE LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

since figured as drum-major to one of the French regiments at the Tuileries. He exceeded seven feet; and was well proportioned. Spaniards are generally noted for being handsome; but, for ourselves, we would rather "ohin-chin" with our Chinese visitor. The Spaniah giant and Tom Thumb were both lions at the same time in Paris.

HOW AN IRISH FARMER LOST ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

HUNDRED POUNDS.

When, a few weeks back, we (Cork Examiner) endeavoured to impress upon our readers the foils of taking money out of the bank, we did not imagine that we should so soon have a case in point, to prove the trath of our words and the wisdom of our warning. We have a remarkable case in point, and we shall mention it for the benefit of those who are or who may be smitten with a most absurd and mischievous panic. In the West Riding of this county, not thirty miles from Cork, lives a decent man, who had saved a sum of £150. This £150 was eafely lodged in the National Bank, than which, we are bound to ray, there is not in the world a more prosperous, a more profitable, or a more solvent undertaking. The £150 was not only safe in the National Bank, but it was profitably safe to its depositor. Not many days since the money was safe—as safe as any earthly possession could possibly be; but, unhappily, the poor man was induced by his wife to take the money out of the bank—which, according to her statement, was to be plundered of its contents—and to bring his precious treasure to his own house, where it was to be hidden in a place of perfect safety! The poor man listened to the advice of his wife, who, as he supposed, had his interest roots at heart, and did draw his £150 out of one of the safest banks in Europe, and brought it home—inhat is, to the worst place which a man could possibly select for its safe keeping. We must mention that the wife advised the husband to get his money in gold. Nothing like gold. Rits and mice have a taste for notes, whether new and crisp, or old and greasy; and a £10 note would go a short way with a hungry rat for his inneh or breakfast. So the £150 was brought home in gold. The grand hiding-place selected was the tick of the bed; and what more secure place could be selected than this time-honoured bank of the poor man? The strong-room of the National Bank was nothing as a place of safety to the tick of a red in a country cabin. So argued the wife, and so believed the poor husba

Literature.

THE TRIPLE DREAM.

Eight years ago I was foreman in the F—— powder was a dangerous situation, and not sliegether as ple might have been. But the salary was larger than I coursely other place just then; and this, to a man with mother and a little sister to support, was no mean object hoped at no very distant day to have a home of my or over by the girl of my choice—beautiful Marion Ware. of happiness in the future made me better contented will was willing to work for a competence that she with me.

I was willing to work for a competence that she with me.

Marion and I had been playmates together. I corecollect the time when I had not loved her; and wawy to Eton (my family circumstances were better period at which I am writing) we were engaged. I find her the belie of Ashford; but she was still true though it gave me a pang to see her flirting with comen, lexcused it, and thought it would be all right winy wife. She was young and gay, and Ashford was it said; it would be downright selfishness in me to grolittle amusement she obtained from the country beaux she loved only me, what need I care who she smiled were to be married in November, and as the time drew tense desire selzed me to escape from the momentom existence I led in the raills. When I was married I them fer ever; but, somehow, I could not wait for tarrive. I wanted a little freedom to myself. A few whate no difference to my employers, I thought; and gave my notice to leave, I gave it for the 14th of Septem of November, as I had first intended.

My employers were very sorry to part with me, and raise my salary if I would remain; but I had decided.

on foreign voyages, and those whose country and employment

whose country and employment are unknown.

Of the total number of casual-ties reported in 1964, 351 were casualties arising by collision, and 1,089 were casualties from causes other than collisions. Of these 1,890 casualties, 467 resulted in total losses, and 923 in damage more or less serious.

revolted in total losses, and 923 in damage more or less serious.

Of the 386 total losses from causes other than collision, 163 only were caused by stress of weather; 89 were caused by carelessness, incompetency, and neglect; 39 from unseaworthless, or defects in the ship or her equipments; and 95 from various accidental causes.

As usual, the number of ships of the collier class meeting with accidents is nearly half of the whole number of ships to which casualties happened during the year, amounting to no less than 844; and this notwithstanding the loss of 74 fishing vessels during the various gales of 1864. It is to the unseaworthy and ill-found vessels of the collier class that the great number of casualties on our coasts is due. It is worthy of notice that, of the 1,741 ships to which accidents happened in 1864, only 136 were steamahips; only 91 exceeded 600 tons burthen, and only 328 exceeded 300 tons burthen.

The greatest number of casualties as usual. happened on

cons burthen, and only see exceeded 300 tons burthen.

The greatest number of casualities, as uswal, happened on the East Coast; but the disasterastended with the greatest loss of life on the coast, during the six years ending 1864, occurred on the Irish Sea, between England and Ireland.

There are at present 150 lifeboats on the coasts of the United Kingdom belonging to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution and 35 to local boards. The mortar and rocket apparatus stations now number 243, and are under the management of the Coastguard and the Board of Trade.

During the year 1864, and

ment of the Coastguard and the Board of Trade.

During the year 1864, and the first eight months of 1865, 627 lives (besides 22 wessels) were saved by the lifeboats of the National Institution alone ore-beats and other means, for which it granted rem of £2.297 was expended by the institution in the rewards; and £34.128 on its various establishments sts of the British Isles.

Ing of the wreck which we here give, will show how the lifeboats on our coasts.

I, that contributions in aid of the great and important ational Lifeboat Institution are received by all the gheut the United Kingdom, and by the secretary at 14, John-street, Adelphi, London.

EICEIQUI, THE SPANISH GIANT.

g career of dwarfs and their levees, we are now the levees of giants, both male and female. We given a portrait of Chang, the Fychow giant now ex-begyptian Hall, and here we take the opportunity of trait of Eicicsiqui, the Spanish giant, who some years



since figured as drum-major to one of the French regiments at the Tulleries. He exceeded seven feet; and was well proportioned. Spaniards are generally noted for being handsome; but, for ourselves, we would rather "ohin-ohin" with our Chinese visitor. The Spanish giant and Tom Thumb were both llons at the same time Tom The

HOW AN IRISH FARMER LOST ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

HUNDHED FOUNDS.

When, a few weeks back, we (Cork Examiner) endeavoured to impress upon our readers the folly of taking money out of the bank, we did not imagine that we should so soon have a case in point, to prove the truth of cur words and the wisdom of our warning. We have a remarkable case in point, and we shall mention it for the benefit of those who are or who may be smitten with a most absurd and mischievous panic. In the West Riding of this county, not thirty miles from Cork, lives a decent man, who had saved a sum of £150. This £150 was nafely lodged in the National Bank, than which, we are bound to ray, there is not in the world a more prosperous, a more profitable, or a more solvent undertaking. The £150 was not only safe in the National Bank, but it was profitably safe to its depositor. Not many days since the money was asfe—as asfe as any earthly possession could possibly be; but, unhappily, the poor man was induced by his wife to take the money out of the bank—which, according to her statement, was to be plundered of its contents—and to bring his precious treasure to his own house, where it was to be hidden in a place of perfect safety! The poor man listened to the advice of his wife, who, as he supposed, had his interest most at heart, and did draw his £150 out of one of the safest banks in Europe, and brought it home—that is, to the worst place which a man could possibly select for its safe keeping. We must mention that the wife advised the husband to get his money in gold. Nothing like gold. Ruts and mice have a taste for notes, whether new and orisp, or old and greasy; and a £10 note would go a short way with a hungry rat for his lunch or breakfast. So the £150 was brought home in gold. The grand hiding-place selected was the tick of the bed; and what more secure place could be selected than this time-honoured bank of the poor man? The strong-room of the National Bank was nothing as a place of easiety to the tick of a bed in a country cabin. So argued the wife, and so believed the poor husban



THE GIANT MANIA .- THE SPANISH GIANT.

were not to be seen. The bed was frantically searched, and the feathers were scattered on the floor, but in vain—the safe bank had been broken into by some robber or other! The man shrieked, tore his hair, and danced wildly about, for his beautiful bright 100 sovereigns were gone; but when the safe bank—a bed-tick—is broken into, shrieking, and stamping, and hair-tearing won't remedy the disaster. Who was the thief?—who had broken open the bank which was safer than the National?—who had taken nearly the whole of his savings at one swoop? A sudden thought shot through the poor man's brain—Who had urged him to draw his money from the bank and hide it in the itch? His wife. It was his wife who gave him the advice—it was his wife who urged him, who prevailed on him, to distrust the bank, and adopt the bed-tick in preference. And that anxious adviser is now in custody of the police on the charge of having stolen her husband's money out of that most safe and secure of all banks, it bed-tick. The wife may free herself of the charge, and we hope she may, for we should regret that the consciousness of domestic treason was added to the poor man's loss of his money. But the 100 sovereigns are gone—at least for the present. Whether they may be found hidden away in the thatch, or concealed in a bog, or under a stone in a field, we cannot say; but if these 100 sovereigns are restored to the owner through the interference of the police we have a strong notion that they will be speedily carried back to the bank, in which they would have been safe, and that an humble and penitent voice will implore "his honour" inside the bank counter "to take care of the money for a poor fool of a fellow who was badly advised, but who was now ashamed of himself entirely."

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF TWO REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.
We are sorry to learn, that in consequence of a misunderstanding in connexion with the sppointment of an officer to the Ross and Archenfeld (2nd and 5th Herefordshire) Rific Volunteers, it has been announced that both corps are about to resign en masse.

The following circular, which has been addressed by the late captain of the 2nd Herefordshire Rifics to the members of the corps, explains the cause of the dissatisfaction:—

"Dear sir,—You are doubtless aware I have resigned my commission as captain of the 2nd Herefordshire Rific Volunteers. A late junior officer in the battalion having been promoted over my head has, I consider, cast such a reflection upon the company and myself that I believe I have taken the only course open to me with honour. I cannot forget this is the second time your company has been similarly dealt with. I could not longer remain at your head, and thus humiliate a company for whom I have so much regard; and, knowing you as well as I do, I venture to say not a member would ask me to do so.

"After being closely associated together ever

much regard; and, knowing you as well as I do, I venture to say not a member would ask me to do so.

"After being closely associated together ever since the formation of the volunteer forces of the country, now nearly six years, I cannot say good-bye without expressing, though in a very feeble way, my warmest thanks to you all. I assure you I feel more deeply at leaving you than words can adequately express; though it is with no slight pleasure we can say that unanimity and goodwil prevailed amongst us ever since we have been enrolled, and that we have all done our best in the common cause. You must believe I feel gratefully fowards each one. I will not individualise any.

"I trust I shall carry with me inte private life your good wishes. My faults and omissions I beg you to think kindly of. Believe me, in after years I shall esteem no period of my life of greater interest than that when in all sincerity I could call you 'comrade;' and no time nor ofreunstance can obliterate from my memory the confidence reposed in me—the kindly feeling and the cordial sympathy shown to me by the members of the Ross and Archenfeld Volunteers. Wishing you health and happiness, lelleve me to be yours, very faithfully.

"N. Kyrle Collins."

Literature.

THE TRIPLE DREAM.

THE TRUE DEPART.

EIGHT years ago I was foreman in the F—— powder works. It was a dangerous situation, and not altogether as pleasant as it might have been. But the salary was larger than I could obtain in any other place just then; and this, to a man with an invalid mother and a little sister to support, was no mean object. Besides, I hoped at no very distant day to have a home of my own, presided over by the girl of my choice—beautiful Marion Ware. This dream of happiness in the future made me better contented with my life. I was willing to work for a competence that she would share with me.

I was willing to work for a competence that she would share with me.

Marion and I had been playmates together. I could hardly recollect the time when I had not loved her; and when I went away to Eton (my family circumstances were better than at the period at which I am writing) we were engaged. I returned to find her the belle of Ashford; but she was still true to me; and though it gave me a pang to see her filring with other young men, I excused it, and thought it would be all right when she was my wife. She was young and gay, and Ashford was a dull place, I said; it would be downright selfishness in me to grudge her the little amusement she obtained from the country beaux; so long as she loved only me, what need I care who she smited upon? We were to be married in November, and as the time drew near an intense desire seized me to escape from the momentous, sangerous existence I led in the mills. When I was married I should leave them fer ever; but, somehow, I could not wait for that time to arrive. I wanted a little freedom to myself. A few weeks would make no difference to my employers, I thought; and so, when I gave my notice to leave, I gave it for the l4th of September, instead of November, as I had first intended.

My employers were very sorry to part with me, and they offered raise my salary if I would remain; but I had decided, and was

not to be turned from my decision. The last day of my stay passed quietly enough, and at night I left the dark buildings behind me with a thrill of relief.

I had not been so light-hearted since I was a boy. My bondage was over; henceforth I could breathe without fear that the next moment I should be blown above the clouds. I cast off the mill sait of clothing with a sensation akin to that which a prisoner must experience when he breaks the shaoklee of slavery. Once more I was a free man.

That was a happy evening. Marion had been spending the afternoon with my mother, and I walked home with her. The moon was at its full, the west still flashing with the kies of sunset, a few light fleecy clouds sailed though the deep blue above—and we were lovers! We lingered along the way. I was in no hurry to break the spell of that sweet evening, and it was near midnight when I got home. Soon after I fell saleep, but my rest was troubled. I supposed I must have been dreaming, but it seemed a vivid reality to me then.

I was standing in the thick woods which surrounded the works, at the very point where the path to the willage diverged, and led it over the hill and through the field to the mills. It was a wild, dreary path, for it was necessary that the mills should be removed as far from any human habitation as possible, and there was no more fitting spot for miles around. A sullen stream flowing through it supplied the water-power which moved the machinery, and in the forcet beneath were numberless blackened heaps being converted into charcoal. I saw all this plainly in my dream. Even the great grey rock by the spring, at the place where I had so often stopped to drink from the worn out dippers, was right before me. There was a struggle in my mind; I thought I could not decide which path to take, the one leading into the distant village, or the old accustomed one to the mills. While I was sitting I heard a voice, clear, solemn, and strong, that seemed to come from the ends of the earth, and it said, "Go to the mills! Your

finished."
I awoke; the moon was shining coldly in at the window, the great arms of the elms moved slowly to and fro in the night wind, and a lonely cricket chirped in the wainscot. I lay down again,

thinking of little but my dream, save to rejoice it was only a dream, and shortly after fell saleep.

Again was that vision repeated with singular minuteness, circumstance for circumstance, and again I awoke. I thought it extremely remarkable that I should dream twice on the same matter, but I explained it to myself that I had been thinking so much of my departure from the mills. "It was a coincidence, nothing more," I said, and, turning over, I sool lost my consciousness.

For the third time that haunted dream visited me, and this repetition was almost frightfully vivid. Everything about it bore so atrongly the semblance of reality that I started up, covered with cold perspiration from head to foot, and in the room still lingered, as it were, the hollow echoes of that phantom voice.

The moon had gone down, the dawn was breaking in the east, cold and grey. I am not superstitious, and I will confess that an involuntary shudder went over me when I recollected what I had passed. I tried te shake off the spell that was on my spirit, but in vain; it was as if I had walked world-lost to all humanity for ever. The memory and thought of every earthly thing was swallowed up in the recollection of that fearful voice.

I rose, and dressing myself, went down to work in the garden. This had always been a favourite employment of mine, but on this cocasion it failed to restore my mind to its wonted tone. I was restless and uneasy, labouring under a consciousness of some duty unfulfilled.

At last I put down my hoe and went into the house. I put on my mill clothes, and sought the sitting-room, where my mother was. She looked up in surprise as I said, "Mother, I am going to the mills."

"Indeed! I had hoped you had done going there, Edward. Yesterday was the fourteenth, was it not?"

"Yes; but I feel obliged to go to-day. My work is not yet done; it will be finished soon, I think."

I kissed her and went out. The gloomy path through the woods looked gloomier and darker than ever. I hastened on, and scon came to the point where

duties as usual.

Everything went quietly on in its accustomed routine. The great machine tolled on as ceaselessly; the mea in their felt ellipsers "ent about as noiselessly as ever. I began to smile at the absurdity of my last night's vision; "I had each too much supper, sayed out too long whispering soft nothings to Warion," I said to myself.

"Well, another mouth in the mill would pass away in time," I said. "I could endure it as I had the many which had preceded it. It was not sternity."

It was not eternity."

Towards atght a party of visitors arrived. Such things were frequent The nearest town was somewhat of a cummer resort for the city people, and a sojurn there was not complete without a visit to the powder mills. There had been considerable talk of putting a stop to the admittance of visitors to the mills, on account of the danger they incurred and the trouble they gave us to put them in suitable trim to enter the operating rooms, but it had not yet been decided upon, and we still suffered from the infliction.

I went out to meet this party, and to sesist them in changing their shoes and garments that might have buttons of any metallic substance; for it was one of the cardinal regulations, that no person should be allowed in the interior mile who had a particle of metal about them, or nails in their shoes, for the fear of combustion by friction.

Our visitors were two gentlemen and three ladies The two elder

Our visitors were two gentlemen and three ladies. The two elder ladies I did not notice particularly, but the younger one attracted me, in spite of myself. Why, I didn't know. She was not really beautiful—my Marion was much more brilliant—but there was something about her better than beauty.

Her coupple zon was clear, with a tinge of rose colour in his checks and lips. Her eyes were very dark, expressive hasel, her features pleasant, though not strictly regular, and her hair, krouze in the shade, golden in the sue, was put back in a mass of gittering wealth, to fall from her hat in heavy curls. She was dreshed in blue, some soft lustreless material that fell around her with a matchless, indescribable charm.

She did not wish to enter the mill, but the others called her a little coward and dared her on. She was not afraid I knew, but she disliked to give us trouble, therefore we were all the readier to put ourselves to inconventence on her account. I have always notited that those women whe exact the least receive the most.

The gay company, laughing, and joking, and bantering each other in regard to their fear, followed me in. The lady in blue walked quietly at my side, saying very little, barely replying to the

walked quelly at my side, saying very little, barely replying to the lively saliles of her companions—perhaps she thought it ill-timed mirth. I don't know.

Washing of the companions—perhaps she thought it ill-timed mirth. I don't know.

We had been all the rounds, and had returned to the receptions—room, next to the drying—room, at one end of the main building. This spartment overhung the pond, from whence came our supply of water, the besin of which was formed of a large awinging door opening from the room directly over the pond, for the communities of casting out rubbish, and this door I threw open for the "aktions to obtain a wiew of the prospect beyond. They soon thred of this, all but the lady in blue: she still stood looking out over the dreary scene, lighted by the departing rays of the autumn sun. Suddenly I heard a low ominous hiss from the adjoining apartment, a sound which once heard is always remembered; my blood

and which once heard is always remembered; my recognised my fate—in another second's time we should be is

eternity.
I sustained the woman by my side and plunged through the gap-I snatched the woman by my side and plunged through the gaping doorway. Simultaneously a desienteg rose burst upon my head —a crash, as if the globe was rent—ten thousand cannons were discharged in my ears—the blood flowed from my eyes and nose—the sir was black with missiles, which reached the water only a little later than we did. Down, down we went, it seemed, to an interminable depth, but that plunge saved us.

When we came up everything was still. A deathly silence had falsen on all nature—the piace reaked with sufficeating smoke, realing up from the ruins, dumb as the vapour of death.

I swam to the shore with my companion, and supported her up the back. She was not unconscious. Her dress was drenohed with blood. I lifted my arm to seek the wound, and saw that the crimson tide flowed not from her veins, but from the mutilated stump where once belonged my ewn right hand! It had been blown off.

blown off.

Later I experienced a strange stinging in the back of my head, and found, on examination, it was fearfully gashed. The very hones grated beneath the pressure of my fingers.

I went home like one in a walking dream. I remember very little of it, except that the lady in blue was with me, that she talked soothingly to me in a sweet voice, and that after wards, when I suffered untold agonies from some sharp instrument, she stood by me with words of gentle rest and peace. After that, all was blank.

"Miss Gaylord? I know no such person."

"The young lady you saved from the explosion with you. She is a Miss Adele Gaylord, of Trenton, and to her you owe an everlasting debt of gratitude, Edward. I often think she saved your life, for when you raved in delirium, and would have torn off the bandages from your head, when the surgeon had trepanned your wound, she since had the power to quiet you. Why, when you was at the worst, she stood over you taree days and nights without alceping, never complaining, never getting out of patience with your moods. She is an angel."

them if they did not continue of the same opinion after we had whipped them.—New York Times.

IMPORTABLY TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winelow's Soothing Syrup for Children is a more larged in the sounce of the same opinion after we had whipped them.—New York Times.—Mrs. Visalow's Soothing Syrup for Children is a more larged in the sounce of the same opinion after we had whipped them.—New York Times.—Mrs. Visalow's Soothing Syrup for Children is a Mother and them.—New Port Times.—Mrs. Visalow's Soothing Syrup for Children is not have been in use in America over thirty years, and very highly recommended by medical man, is now sold in this country, with full directions on each bottle. It is pleasant to take and safe in all cases; it soothes the shild, and gives it rest; softens the gume, will alone a souther them.—New York and London, "I le on the outside wrapper. Sold in this country, with full directions on each bottle. It is pleasant to take and safe in all cases; it soothes the shild, and gives it rest; softens the gume, will alone a souther them.—New York and see the more in the case of the same opinion and very large with them.—New York and see in America over thirty years, and very high years of the same opinion and the whipped them.—New York I like York and see in America over thirty years, and very high years of the case of the same opinion and them.

I thought so myself. I knew then the meaning of the fair visions

I thought so myself. I knew then the meaning of the fair visions that had haunted my delirious brain during those days of anxious suffering. I knew whose self voice had come to me sometimes like harp notes, whose gentle hand specified a way the pain from my brow, and pressed down my eyelide with sweetest sleep.

"Where is see now?" I saked.

"At the Laboration of the standing the summer with some distant contains of the samily at the time of the socident. They all perished in that standing the return of Ospisis Captord, her father, who has been awaiting the return of Ospisis Captord, her father, who has been away some time in China. He is a saily expected now, and will take his daughter to their home in Tranton. He is a man of influence and wealth, and she is as saily which."

Miss Gaylord existed in several times during the next three weeks. How beautiful the way to me now.

By the last of December I was able to all most of the time and go out.

By the last of Recember I was able to six me shore for the first time during my flaces; the and my little duter Effic went to a Sabbath school concert in the village. I brightened the fire on the hearth, drew up a great arm chair, and sat shown to a quiet hour of dreaming. The round of wheele around the. The noise ceased for a moment then massed down the read, the door opened softly, and Adele Gastord came in. Bushing and hesitating at seeing me alone she poused on the threshold. I rose up to meet her.

"Come in, Miss Gaylord I am glad to walcome you."

"Where is your mother?"

"Gone to the village with Effic. Let me take off your cloak and hood, will you?"

I drew up a chair for her and took off her outside garments. She

I drew up a chair for her and took off her outside garments. She

I drew up a chair for her and took off her outside garments. She was hardly at her case.

"Indeed, I ought not to stay, Mr. Greene; papa was going to Ash'ord, and will be beek at circle, and will take me home then."

"You are not straid of me Miss Gaylord. I am met an egre if I have but case hand. I think you will stay. I should have been very incomes."

Eas insections."

Eas insections to silence. I thought she seemed a little and, but parked it was mere fancy. The clock struck eight, and simultaneously the sound of distant wheels struck the frosty air. Added to say good-bye, Mr. Greene," said she, in a subdued voice. "I am going away to-smorrow. I am very sorry not to have seen Mrs. Greene; you will give my adieu to her and to Effic?"

"Yes. You go to Treaton, do you not?"

"Yes. You go to Treaton, do you not?"

"For a few weeks only. We sail for the Continent the first of
February. Papa has business there which will detain him some
years, and he wishes to take me with him."

years, and he wishes to take me with him."

I thought she grew very pale as she spoke, but it may have been the vivid searlet of her hood, making her waite by contrast. I crushed tack the deep groan that rose to my lips to say pleasantly, "Bon voyage. May heaven prosper you."

I gave her my one hand. She laid hers in it, odd and trembling within it, and our syes met. There were tears on her cheeks; they dropped down and fell on our clasped hands. A wild, beautiful hope spraing up in my heart, and yet hardly a proper move of a revelation.

"Oh, Adela, have I found life's sweetness to lose it for ever? Would to heaven I were wall and strong once move!"

"On, anels, have I found lies sweetness to loss at for ever world to heaven I were well and strong once more!"

"And what thee?" she said, soitly, her face hidden from my view beneath the folds of crimech worsted.

The next moment I held her in my arms.

"Lies next moment I held her in my arms.

"Liese oan it be? shall it be? Remember, I am but the mutisted wreak of a man, but my heart is saving, and true, and hander."

lated wreak of a man, but my heat is strong, and true, and sander."

"I restamber everything," she said, "and I should be unworthy of a love like yours did I one the base for you because of this sad interestione. For your sake I wish it had never happened to you. For my own, I have not a single regret."

The skigh whose bells we had heard had long ago passed by; it was not her father; and we sat down together, to enjoy the most nearly perfect happiness I had ever known.

Oastain Gaylerd came at last to find his daughter encircled by my arm, her blackes and my presumption making the condition of things pretty evident to a man of sense. We went up to him together. Adele apone then softly to him, "Papa, this is air. Greene, who saved me when the powder mill blew up. I love him and he loves me. Will you give us your blessiog?"

"I am happy to meet you, life, Greene," he said, cordially. "I suppose I owe my daughter to you, but reality I had no idea to give her, and she loves you, and you are the heatest man that people say you are, take her, and may heaven deal with you as you deal with her!"

I was only too happy to take him at his word, and a few weeks leter and the love weeks

with her!"

I was only too happy to take him at his word, and a few weeks later Adele Claylord became my wife. Marion Wate was married to a gentleman who had long sought her favour—a gay, wealthy young fellow, not troubled with a superabundance of heart. So much the better for him, I said, when I heard of it.

The F——powder work were never rebuilt, but I purchased their site, and on their ruins I have erected a fantastic tower to mark the spot where I first met her who has made my life beautiful.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN & OHUBOH

EXTRAORDINARY BOENE IN A OffUBUE.

The church at North Moor, near Bridgwitzin, was the some of a most extraordinary desortpition on Stunday Bast. For some time past the chergy men and church wardens have been at steast on the question of planing candisations on Stunday Bast. For some time past the chergy men and church wardens have been at steast (the Bavy James Hunt) is a steasted and govern the British of the past of the steast of

blank.

There was a titied snow on the hills that I could see from the window. When I swoke to consolousaness. I spoke my first thought, when I swoke to consolousaness. I spoke my first thought, when I swoke to consolousaness. I spoke my first thought is to me with great reluctance. Marion had not been to see me since the day of the sortides and then at the sight of me she nitered a shrief of horror, and field from the room.

"But has she sen to me message?"

"But has she sen to me message?"

"But has she sen to me message?"

"There is a note, but you must not read it till you are betier. You have been sight weeks delitious, and the excitement may be fatal."

"I was the letter," I said with all my stern self-will in my voice; "if not, I will get up and seek it myself."

She brought it to me, the delicator, row-perfunded thing, no more hearthless than she who dicated it. It was eleganity got up altogether.

Miss Ware sympathized with me deeply—hoped and trusted I world be restored to health, &c, &c, and ended in releasing me from my engagement. She prayed I might be granted resignation, and closed in saying she was my most increase and stated of rised. I crushed the note in my hand I would have ground it to powder—annihilated first very dust from the force of "quality" to which any voice; and control of the corridary and the end of the corridary of the engine of the corridary of the summation and the summation of the sport many of the corridary and the excitement may be believed to an antibodic of the corridary and N-vy List "of that time does not corridately be not the state of the corridary and N-vy List "of that time does not corridately not the state of the corridary and N-vy List "of that time does not corridately not the summation of the summation and time to the summation of the corridate and the native summation of the s A SPORTING GENTLEMAN "WANTED"-The sudden disappearof his new Inverness friends thus:—"I beg to inform you that I have paid 1.86% to your credit." The batt took, and the flat was caught, to what extent time may tell. By last accounts "Oapsin Dalton," who bessed of being a member of the Carlton Club, was at large in London, but as the police were on the seen; it is possible that by this time he is in safe custody.—Edinburgh Evening Courant.

Is consequence of the Beduction in Duty, Horniman's Tess are now supplied by the Agents Elghtpeace per lb. Oheaper. Every Genuine Packst is signed "Terman and be"—Admeritement."

YOUNG'S ARRIGATED OOKE AND BURTON PLASTERS are the best ever invented for giving immediate case. Price 6d and ls. per box. Observe the Trade Mark.—H. Y.—without which none are gest time. May be had of mostreepocable chemists in tows and sequiry. Wholeasle Manufactory, 31. Shaftenburg-place, Aldersgate-street, E.G., London.—[Advertistment]

OCT. 7. 1865.]

Unrielies.

HALF-BRED—It im't pleasant to be in the company of fellows who are only what a sand-wich should be—half bread.

Inconstancy may at times be little better than constancy. It may keep out, like a sullen porter, better company than it lets in.

MOST TRUE—likes of quick fancy more easily reconcile themselves to the loved one when she is reconcile themselves to the loved one when she is absent than when she is present. What reason say not go to school to the wisdom of bees, ants, and spiders? What wise hand teaches them what reason annot teach us? MISSORTUNE is fond of the society of the ill-natured. Treat it good-humouredly, and it won't make a second call.

MANY a young man would like to be Neptune,

make a second call.

Many a young man would like to be Neptune, just to have such a number of smacks upon his

GENEROUS —As the best-tempered sword is the GENEROUS—As the transparent sword as the most flexible, so the truly generous are the most pliant and courteous to their inferiors.

MODEL SONS OF MARS—If you want to officer your army with picked men, you might select swells from the universities, that have been

ROCK OF AGES.—A rock in the see is the world's almanack, with ages in it printed after ages; time solemn in the granite of a dead world. yet wearing on his sunny brow the flowers of the

ages; time solemn in the granite of a dead world, yet wearing on his sunny brow the flowers of the morning.

His Joke—Curran's ruling passion was his joke. In his last illness, his physician observing in the morning that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered, "That is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night?"

"Well, Master Jackson," said his minister, walking homeward after service, with an industrious labourer who was a constant attendant; "well, Master Jackson, Bauday must be a blessed day of rest for you, who work so hard all the week. And you make a good use of the day, for you are always to be seen at thurch!"—"Ay, sir," replied Jackson, "it is indeed a blessed day; I works hard enough all the week; and then I comes to church o' Sandaya, and sets me down, and lays my legs up, and thinks o' nothing."

AUTOGRAPH—Josh Billings expresses our views on the subject of autographs precisely. He thus replies to as anxious correspondent who asked for his autograph: —"We never furnish ortograffs in less quantities than bit the packig. It is a bizzness that grate men have got into; but it don't strike us as being profitable nor amusing. We furnished a near and very dear friend our ortograff a few years ago, for minety days, and it got into the hands or one ov the beaks, and it cost us £100 they got it book. We went out ov the bizzness then, and have not hankered for it since."

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AORDINARY SCENE IN & ORUBOH.

AORDINARY SCENE IN & OHURCH.

North Moor, near Bridg witter, was the stone of a sary description on Sunday fast. For some time past and church wardens have been at issue on the quescandisation to the Communication, burning interminated and powerful preacher, and until lately are similar observances. The incumbent the Rev. a talented and powerful preacher, and until lately are congregations to his little church. Unfortare, he determined to introduce chaldesticks on the next the description of Divine service, the control of the control of the past them during the celebration of Divine service, the determined to introducing a "confessional-box," and, eventually, roy." The church wardens associated these changes tholicism, and remonstrated strongly with his on their introduction; but it was of no vali. The them falt themselves obliged, through their solicised and Cook of Bridg water), to make a communiship of the diooses, and the result was that Lord down Archdescon Denison to institute an inquiry. On took place on the 18th instant, and the inquiry was, the result being that the innumbent was reverse the candlesticks for four consecutive Sundays, this reasons for put-ing them there. He was not to glit the candles at all—to express his regret to the from the pulpit on Sunday, the 24th, for any harsh goage he might have used to wards them, and not to ther alteration in the conduct of the services its of the church without first giving three e of his intention, from the pulpit, to bishop on the subject. Accordingly, on the rea a crowded congregation, runsur having to say that the rev gentleman was about to "do nite sheet." A reporter from one of the local papers purpose of obvoncing the proceedings. The usual been gone through, the Sev. Mr. Hunt accended gave out his text from Matthew xviii, 12th and he rev, gentleman then abruptly closed his ed the benefolditon, and sent the congregation way or isle. I will not submit to such a desceration of the passed to see the effect of this. The congregation of the commence my s so I must call upon the congregation to take them I will not silow the house of God to be made a gain of reed I give the church wardens the opportunity of from him. If not, I call upon the congregation, and intense silence prevailed. At last a rough, and the clary his idea of duty to a practical conthe clergyman, seeing he had gone too far, muscular ally to sit down, and he did so. The ray, said:—"It will be impossible for me to go on with read the clergyman, seeing he had gone too far, muscular ally to sit down, and he did so. The ray, said:—"It will be impossible for me to go on with red the clergyman, seeing he had gone too far, muscular ally to sit down, and he did so. The ray, said:—"It will be impossible for me to go on with red the result in the house irohwardens; but they have cast a deliberate insult have full evidence that that miserable individual a here full evidence that that miserable individual is here at their instigation; and by that proceeding d themselves beyond all sympathy. Thay have put both the pale of human kindness, and have deprived tunity of uttering those words of welcome. I had be thrown balm upon the wounds that have been not been deprived of the opportunity of doing so. is it is eccessary for me to explain how it is shat secrated as you see it." (The candiesticks and every e of turniture had been removed.) The rev. gentle-edd to decretibe what that the stem place between him con, and said, "The next Sunday is the appointed obration of the Lord's Supper, but I do not instead to holy sacrament in the present desecrated condition. It now remains with these men whether we shall go or pasce. I cannot think that it is the wish of and this ohurch that hat we

Gentleman "Wanted"—The sudden disappearne sportsmen who rented and tenanted the moors of
Laithness during the present season, preceded by
us circumstances, has created considerable excitepast few days, particularly in the Thurso end.
in question took a lease of certain shootings in
neging to Mr. Sinclair, of Uibeter, giving himself
Dalton, and a Crimean hero known to fame. An
he "Army and Navy List" of that time does not certe the modest claim to military position and fame,
peing only made when too late, it has tended to concon that the galiant captain had neither smelt powsoldier's dress. The stipulated iestalment of rent
rouning, anspicions were a wakened, but "Captain
and for some time theresfier to keep up the deceptand export grouse and other game in consid-rable
ing all right and left, running up bills is every direcreadout Thurso, where sums of from sixty pence to
remain at his debit, and in the end bolting by mall,
maxement of a few who up to the last hour looked
time of good fellows. At Inverness he is reported
pletely astonished the natives, and he is now
on the charge of fraud. One clever trick is worth
and been sending considerable quantities of game to
receiving a letter intimating that 13/ 6s 91, had
credit at one of the banks he read the letter to one
wriess friends thus: —"I beg to inform you that I
t oyour credit." The batt took, and the flat was credit at one of the banks he read the letter to one cruess frieads thus: —"I beg to inform you that I to your credit." The bait took, and the flat was extent time may tell. By last accounts "Oaptain said of being a member of the Carlton Club, was be, but as the police were on his scent, it is possible be is in safe oustedy.—Edinburgh Evening Courant. I the Beduction in Daty, Horniman's Tess are n. * sapes Eightpeace per ib. Obsaper. Every Gannine Peakst is and o' "—I Advertisement." I have considered and in the per box. Observe E. Y.—without which nome are genuins. May be had of emists in towa and country. Wholesais Manufactory, too. Aldersgate-street, E.C., London.—(Advertisement.)

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OCT. 7, 1865.]

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Most TRUE—Most of quick fancy more easily reconcile themselves to the foved one when she is absent than when she is present.

WHAT reason shay not go to school to the wisdom of bees, ants, and spiders? What wise hand teaches them what reason cannot teach us?

MISSORTURE is fond of the society of the ill-natured. Treat it good-humouredly, and it won't make a second call.

make a second call.

Many a young man would like to be Neptune,
just to have such a number of smacks upon his

GENEROUS —As the best-tempered sword is the

GENEROUS —As the best-tempered sword is the most flexible, so the truly generous are the most pliant and courteous to their inferiors.

MODEL SONS OF MARS —If you want to officer your army with picked men, you might select swells from the universities, that have been placed.

ROCK OF AGES .- A rock in the sea is the world's almanack, with ages in it printed after ages; time solemn in the granite of a dead world, yet wearing on his sunny brow the flowers of the

ages; time solemn in the granite of a dead world, yet wearing on his sunny brow the flowers of the morning.

His Joke — Ourran's ruling passion was his joke. In his last filness, his physician observing in the morning that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered, "That is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night."

"Well, Master Jackson," said his minister, walking homeward after service, with an industrious labourer who was a constant attendant; "well, Master Jackson, Suuday must be a blessed day of resit for you, who work so hard all the week. And you make a good use of the day, for you are always to be seen at church!"—"Ay, sir," replied Jackson, "it is indeed a blessed day; I works hard enough all the week; and then I comes to church o' Sundaya, and sets me down, and lays my legs up, and thinks o' nothing."

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